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# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-232  
Tuesday  
3 December 1991

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-232

### CONTENTS

3 December 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

Agreement Reached With Tanzania on Border Security [Bujumbura Radio] .....	1
Human Rights Leagues Deplore Recent Violence [Bujumbura Radio] .....	1
Interior Minister Gives Death Toll [AFP] .....	1

##### Central African Republic

Kolingba Confirms Holding of 'National Debate' [AFP] .....	2
Pardoned Accused Coupist Plans Political Party [AFP] .....	2

##### Congo

Sassou-Nguesso Urges Citizens To Learn From Togo [AFP] .....	2
President 'Indignant' at Expulsion of Zairians [Kinshasa TV] .....	3

##### Rwanda

Burundi Ministry Clarifies Expulsion of Diplomat [Kigali Radio] .....	3
Government Expels 2 Burundi Diplomats [Kigali Radio] .....	3

##### Zaire

Nguza Presents Policy Statement to Parliament [Kinshasa TV] .....	4
---	---

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Djibouti

Somaliland Official Meets With President, Comments [Djibouti Radio] .....	5
Salary Deductions To Fund 'Righteous Defense' [Djibouti Radio] .....	5

##### Ethiopia

ELF Leader on Inter-Eritrean Conflict [London AL-HAYAH 25 Nov] .....	5
--	---

##### Kenya

Reportage on KANU Governing Council Meeting .....	6
Clerics, Jurists Offer Agenda Items [Nairobi TV] .....	6
'Customary Press Briefing' Not Held [Nairobi TV] .....	6
Reportage on KANU Delegates' Conference .....	6
President Moi Opens Conference [Nairobi Radio] .....	6
Moi Says 'No Limitation' to Parties [Nairobi TV] .....	6
Moi Calls for Dialogue, Unity [Nairobi Radio] .....	6
Resolution Abolishes One-Party Rule [Nairobi Radio] .....	7
Former Vice President Odinga Cited on Pluralism [AFP] .....	7

Archbishop Calls for 'National Convention' [Nairobi TV] .....	7
Dissident Muete Interviewed on Detention, Release [London International] .....	7
Ex-Officials Biwott, Oyugi To Appear in Court [Nairobi TV] .....	8
Charges Against FORD's Gacoka Dropped [Nairobi Radio] .....	8

## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Writes UN Urging Lifting of Sanctions [SAPA] .....	9
Further on Preparatory Committee Talks .....	9
Inkatha Notes 'Optimism' [SAPA] .....	9
PAC Alleges State-ANC 'Pattern' [SAPA] .....	9
PAC Suspends Participation [SAPA] .....	10
CP Official Cited [SAPA] .....	10
ANC Says 'Genuine' Negotiations Begun [SAPA] .....	11
ANC Issues Press Statement [SAPA] .....	11
Constitutional Forum To Meet 4 Dec [SAPA] .....	11
Prospects for Codesa Cited [Johannesburg TV] .....	12
Codesa To Have 'Genuine Power' [Umtata Radio] .....	13
Facilitating Committee Highlights Rift in PAC [Johannesburg TV] .....	13
ANC Elects New Southern Natal Branch Chairman [SAPA] .....	13
New Unity in Western Cape ANC-SACP Alliance [SOUTH 21-27 Nov] .....	13
Inkatha Official Notes 'Gloomy' Picture for Peace [SAPA] .....	15
Inkatha 'Senior Source' Says Police Funded Rally [THE WEEKLY MAIL 29 Nov-5 Dec] .....	15
Right Wing Groups Deny Holding 'Secret' Meeting [Umtata Radio] .....	16
Venda's Ramushwana on Security Force Integration [SAPA] .....	17
Kenyan 'Scandal' Could Affect Trade Links [Johannesburg Radio] .....	17
RSA, Namibian Press Review 29 Nov [THE CITIZEN, etc.] .....	17

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

MPLA Central Committee Issues Communique 1 Dec [Luanda Radio] .....	19
UNITA Troop Confinement Set for Mid-December [Luanda Radio] .....	19
Official Reacts to Cease-Fire Violation Charge [Luanda Radio] .....	20

### Mozambique

Renamo To Hold Congress in December [Maputo Radio] .....	20
General Cited on Military Draft Policy [Maputo Radio] .....	20

### Namibia

Government Denies Leaking Document to PAC [SAPA] .....	20
Assembly Approves Accession to Monetary Area [Windhoek Radio] .....	21
DTA Elects Officers, Adopts New Constitution [SAPA] .....	21

### Zambia

Chiluba Retires Defense, Security Officials [Lusaka Radio] .....	22
State Seeks Pretoria Trade Mission 'Immediately' [SAPA] .....	22
Diplomatic Ties Hinge on Democracy [PANA] .....	22
Chiluba To Make Two-Leg Tour of Frontline States [Lusaka Radio] .....	23
Alliance Party Members Quit, Form Splinter Group [Lusaka Radio] .....	23

### Zimbabwe

Police Commissioner Reportedly Resigns [SAPA] .....	23
---	----

WEST AFRICA

Burkina Faso

Low Turnout for 1 Dec Presidential Elections [AFP] .....	25
'Incidents' at Polls Reported [Paris International] .....	25

Ghana

'Many' Nationals Said Killed in Togo Unrest [Accra Radio] .....	25
'Thousands' of Togolese Cross Border [PANA] .....	26

Togo

Further on Situation in Lome; Military Actions .....	26
Eyadema Urges 'Open Dialogue' [AFP] .....	26
French Foreign Ministry Urges Dialogue [Lome Radio] .....	26
Communique on Reoccupation of Positions [Lome Radio] .....	26
Attack Launched on Koffigoh's Office [AFP] .....	26
Further on Attack [AFP] .....	26
Smoke Said Rising From Koffigoh's Office [AFP] .....	27
'At Least 13' Killed During Assault [AFP] .....	27
Army Communique Announces Koffigoh Capture [Lome Radio] .....	27
Communique on Eyadema Order To Lay Down Arms [Lome Radio] .....	27
HRC Members Ordered To Report to FAT [Lome Radio] .....	27
Koffigoh Said Holding Talks With Eyadema [AFP] .....	27
Situation in Kara, Tchamba Prefectures Reported .....	28
Meeting for Kara Residents Called [Kara Radio] .....	28
'Insecurity' in Kozah Discussed [Kara Radio] .....	28
Communique Calls 2d Meeting [Kara Radio] .....	28
RPT Supporters Demonstrate at Tchamba [Kara Radio] .....	29



## Burundi

### Agreement Reached With Tanzania on Border Security

EA0112070091 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 30 Nov 91

[Report by BURUNDI NEWS AGENCY correspondent  
Prudent Kayoya—recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] For two days two delegations have held discussions which focused on the security problems at the common border. In this regard, according to the final communique, the Burundi delegation briefed the Tanzanian delegation on the problems posed by Burundi refugees living in Tanzania. The Tanzanian delegation took note and expressed the wish that future exchanges of information on security matters be conducted as rapidly as possible through appropriate channels. That is why joint technical committees will have to hold meetings at least once every two months. Mrs. Abdullah reassured Burundi of Tanzania's commitment never to tolerate its territory being used to destabilize its neighbor, Burundi.

According to the same communique, the two delegations agreed upon the need for closer cooperation between officials involved in the process of repatriation until the UN High Commission for Refugees opens an office in Kigoma. They also agreed on steps to be taken to prevent further infiltrations and subversive activities by Burundian refugees from Tanzania. Joint efforts are to be made to control the movement of refugees on the common border and the subversive activities they carry out in their areas of settlement. More thorough investigations will be conducted within each country in order to dismantle subversive networks unilaterally. There will be rapid exchanges of information on security matters, as well as the joint organization of regular visits to areas where Burundi refugees are settled in Tanzania to brief them about the facts of the situation prevailing in Burundi and also to sensitize them to the possibility of voluntary repatriation.

The next meeting is planned for the beginning of next year in Kagera, Tanzania.

### Human Rights Leagues Deplore Recent Violence

EA0112070891 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 29 Nov 91

[Text] Concerning the terrorism under which our country lived for four days, a joint declaration has been issued by the Burundi Human Rights League and the Burundi League for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights. The declaration is read by Eugene Nin-dorera, president of the Burundi Human Rights League:

[Begin recording] Beginning 23 November, a group of terrorists [words indistinct] ethnic, started violence in Bujumbura and some areas of the North and Northwest. The provisional toll is already too heavy: More than 100

killed, entire families destroyed, dozens injured, properties looted, economic activity disrupted [words indistinct] population.

The Burundi human rights leagues share the sorrow of the families of the innocent victims and express their sympathy. They roundly condemn violence in all its forms. In fact, nothing can justify the massacre of a population. Moreover, [words indistinct] for some years Burundi has been on the path of strengthening national unity and the democratization of institutions. Whoever wishes to work for the betterment of the Burundi people should use the already existing freedoms and, if need be, peacefully ask that they be broadened. The use of violence can only signify the rejection of national unity and democracy.

The Burundi human rights leagues call for the immediate halt to massacres of the population, attacks against the security services, and other acts of terrorism because this amounts to an attack against the most basic human rights.

The Burundi human rights leagues call on the population and the security services to keep calm, respect the law, and not give in to the temptation to make arbitrary arrests or to indulge in other forms of violence. They call upon the Burundi people to move ahead with the process of the democratization of institutions. In fact, democracy is the sole path for ridding Burundi of the specter of violence.

Last, the Burundi human rights leagues request that all light be shed on the events and that all those who committed crimes be identified and judged in conformity with the law. [end recording]

### Interior Minister Gives Death Toll

AB0312062591 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT  
2 Dec 91

[Text] Bujumbura, Dec 2 (AFP)—More than 270 persons were killed in fighting last week in Burundi between security forces and militants from the exiled Hutu Liberation movement, Palipe-Hutu, the government has announced.

Interior Minister Libere Bararunyeretse said that 135 were killed in Bujumbura, 100 in the province of Cibitoke, 37 in the province of Bubanza and one in Buti-hinda, all regions in the northwest of Burundi.

His toll, released late Sunday [1 December], did not give a breakdown of losses suffered by the two sides or among the civilian community.

The fighting pitted rebels from the majority Hutus against the security forces, mainly comprised of the traditionally ruling Tutsi minority.

Bararunyeretse said that 159 persons arrested during the clashes were released while a further 109 were awaiting court hearings.

He added "calm has returned" but that he feared more attacks from the Hutus, who retreated to the province of Cibitoke.

## Central African Republic

### Kolingba Confirms Holding of 'National Debate'

AB0212154391 Paris AFP in French 1259 GMT  
1 Dec 91

[Text] In a radio and television message to the nation on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the Central African Republic, the head of state, General Andre Kolingba, confirmed yesterday that a "major national debate" will be held without, however, fixing a date.

Speaking about national conferences that have been going on in Africa, and more particularly their sovereign character, President Kolingba felt "it is a trick to circumvent the sovereignty of the people and to snatch power by a shortcut."

The Central African people should not follow others blindly, continued Gen. Kolingba, who also announced a series of political reforms as a prelude to the major national debate which will be established in the country. It will be an amendment to the Constitution, because "a constitution which does not change dies out," he added, and a review of the structure and powers of the National Assembly, and a new electoral code will be drawn up which will take a multiparty system into account.

President Kolingba spoke in favor of a strong executive, but one controlled by a National Assembly capable of working with coherence and determination and within which all political shades of opinion of the country should have a place.

Gen. Kolingba furthermore announced that the voting method could be revised in order to ensure the equality of chances for all political factions. He also felt that the judiciary setup should be renovated and that in matters of human rights, the country should decide on whether or not to maintain the death sentence.

Finally, touching on the meeting of consultations between the government and the opposition to lead to the setting up of a national preparatory commission for the major national debate, President Kolingba called on the mediator, Mr. Alphonse Blague, to pursue the dialogue through many contacts in order to succeed in negotiating an effective solution based on a very wide consensus.

### Pardoned Accused Coupist Plans Political Party

AB0112131091 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT  
1 Dec 91

[Text] Bangui, Dec 1 (AFP)—General Francois Bozize has been freed after two years in prison for trying to overthrow the Central African Republic's government in 1982, President Andre Kolingba said Sunday.

General Kolingba, in an address on national radio and television, said Bozize was released Saturday under a presidential pardon. Meanwhile Bozize, in an interview with AFP Sunday, said he planned to set up a new political party.

A minister in former "emperor" Jean-Bedel Bokassa's regime, Bozize was jailed without trial in 1989 after being accused of trying to stage a coup against the Kolingba regime in March 1982. He was also accused of murder and attempted murder.

After fleeing to France then Benin, Bozize was extradited from Cotonou in August 1989, along with about 12 other Central Africans, and jailed here. Last September 24, the High Court of Justice acquitted Bokassa [as received] of participation in the 1982 coup attempt, but he remained in jail serving a sentence of hard labour for life. In early September Kolingba had reduced the sentences of about 100 prisoners, including Bokassa, who was condemned to death in 1987.

Announcing the release of Bozize and two other prisoners, Kolingba said this was not an "act of weakness" on his part.

Bozize, in an exclusive interview with AFP, voiced "joy" at his release, adding that he was "in fair health" and that "conditions in jail were tough, but I managed to overcome this." He said he planned to create a new political party in the country, without giving details.

## Congo

### Sassou-Nguesso Urges Citizens To Learn From Togo

AB3011162591 Paris AFP in French 1338 GMT  
30 Nov 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 Nov (AFP)—In an interview granted to the official radio and in the presence of the AFP correspondent, the Congolese head of state, General Denis Sassou-Nguesso, today in Brazzaville called on his countrymen to learn "lessons" from the situation in Togo.

The "(democratic) process is difficult in Togo and other African countries, he said. Sweeping changes are not easy to make. When, for one reason or another, there is resistance, things are not done in peace and calm."

"All the difficulties our brothers have been experiencing elsewhere could teach Congolese a lesson," he added.

The Congolese transition is currently facing problems with the chairman of the High Council of the Republic (CSR, the legislative body during the transition period), Monsignor Ernest Kombo, and Prime Minister Andre Milongo on one side, and President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Mr. Milongo on the other.

#### **President 'Indignant' at Expulsion of Zairians**

*LD0112224391 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television Network in French 1900 GMT 1 Dec 91*

[Text] Congolese President Mr. Denis Sassou-Nguesso has reacted on the subject of the massive expulsion of Zairians from Congo: He is really indignant about the manner in which the Zairians have been expelled from Congo, as this takes no account of the ties of friendship and cooperation uniting the two countries:

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] You know, in this country we have always applied a policy of good-neighborliness, of sub-regional cooperation, and we have fought for the economic integration of the sub-region within the Economic Community of the States of Central Africa. We have worked for peace in the sub-region for more than 12 years now. So it is not we who are going to seek or encourage acts which could call all that into question. Now each country has its own laws and they apply them, and these include immigration laws.

The question which arises is the connection which people are trying to make between problems of immigration and the elections, because there is no such connection: The electoral code, the fundamental act, provides for the Congolese to vote, those who are on electoral registers, Congolese who can prove this with identity documents—they have a voter's card. So, anyone who is not Congolese, has no identity card, has no voter's card, is not on an electoral register, cannot vote. There are elections everywhere in the world: People do not decide to put all the foreigners out of the country in order to organize the elections.

So, there can be no connection between the elections and problems of immigration, of control; immigration is simply a police matter and it should be dealt with on a permanent basis if it is a matter of controlling illegals. These are thus police actions, which are not reprehensible in themselves, provided that even in this case human rights and the dignity of people are respected and that this takes place in a manner that respects laws and regulations. So, I think we must do everything possible to preserve the ties of friendship and cooperation which we have, not only with Zaire but with the other African states, the other states of the sub-region. And nothing should be done to compromise that. [end recording]

#### **Rwanda**

#### **Burundi Ministry Clarifies Expulsion of Diplomat**

*EA2911213091 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 29 Nov 91*

[Text] Mistake about an individual: This is the content of the verbal note that the Burundi Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation sent today to the Rwandan Embassy in Bujumbura. The note says that in the report on the expulsion of the Rwandan charge d'affaires, there was, and I quote, an unfortunate material mistake concerning the identification of the person in question. The person concerned by the 28 November note is Mr. Antoine Nkezabera, first secretary at the embassy, and not Mr. Alphonse Bazigira, the second counselor at the embassy, end of quote.

The Burundi ministry, which had effectively addressed to our embassy in Bujumbura a verbal note declaring the Rwandan charge d'affaires persona non grata and requesting him to leave Burundi territory not later than today at noon, sent another message today that applies to the first secretary.

All the details have just been forwarded to us by the Rwandan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, which received copies of the ad hoc documents. Antoine Nkezabera is accused by the Burundi authorities of engaging in activities incompatible with his diplomatic status.

#### **Government Expels 2 Burundi Diplomats**

*EA3011174591 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1045 GMT 30 Nov 91*

[Text] The Rwandan Government has decided to expel (Jean Karonkano), the first counselor of the Burundi ambassador to Rwanda, and (Balthazar Bankurunare), the third secretary in the same embassy. This is contained in a letter sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations to the Burundi Embassy in Rwanda.

The two men are accused of having indulged in acts contravening their diplomatic status and regulations.

(Jean Karonkano) and (Balthazar Bankurunare) must pack and leave Rwanda no later than 1200 tomorrow, 1 December.

This decision of the Rwandan Government comes in the aftermath of the Burundi Government's action to expel Mr. [words indistinct].

**Zaire****Nguza Presents Policy Statement to Parliament**

LD3011171791 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television  
Network in French 1230 GMT 30 Nov 91

[Report by station correspondent Imana Ingulu; introductory paragraph read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Internal and international public opinion is now clear about the major political, economic, and social guidelines of the government as Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond delivered his general policy speech in Parliament this morning, a policy which gives priority to food, health, and people's safety. Here is a summary by our colleague, Imana Ingulu:

[Ingulu] [Video shows prime minister addressing parliament] Nguza Karl-I-Bond, the prime minister of the government of wide national unity, was present in the National Assembly this morning at the Palais de la Nation. What can one retain from the governing program presented by the prime minister to the deputies this morning? Simple and realistic, the government program centers on three axes: to improve the daily living standards of the population, because a man who is hungry is not a free man; to ensure the safety of persons and of their assets, because liberty does not mean taking liberties; and, finally, to guarantee the resumption and continued work of the sovereign national conference, the only framework suitable to lay down definitively the bases and the institutions of the Third Republic. These

are the major guidelines which the ministers and secretaries of state of the Government of Wide National Unity must follow, a government which is the result of Senegalese mediation.

But how to successfully implement this program while the economic and social situation of the country is today at its lowest ever level and the whole economic fabric is totally destroyed? Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond relies on the help of friendly countries, and to that effect he has just launched an urgent appeal to the West to open the taps in order to support the democratization effort being made in our country.

With regard to the national partners and the expatriates living in Zaire, the Government plans to take measures to encourage and give them incentives. The objective: to secure support from Zairian and foreign businessmen alike.

To achieve all these objectives, the Government will have to restore the authority of the state, encourage freedom in our country, and this is a duty and fight against taking liberties; this is more than a duty, the prime minister said.

Dwelling on the concern of the Government of Wide National Unity to improve the daily living standards of the population, the prime minister announced that the number of buses circulating in the capital will be increased from early next week, and the price of bus tickets for schoolchildren will be reduced [passage omitted]



## Djibouti

### Somaliland Official Meets With President, Comments

EA0212210591 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali  
1700 GMT 2 Dec 91

[Text] Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the president of the Republic of Djibouti, today received a Somali National Movement [SNM] delegation from northern Somalia. The delegation, led by SNM leader Abdurahman Ahmed Ali, alias Abdurahman Tur, was also received by Ahmed Boulaleh Barre, the minister of interior, postal service, and communications. After discussions with the interior minister, the SNM leader briefed us on the purpose of his visit to the Republic of Djibouti.

[Begin Abdurahman recording] Djibouti is our neighbor and its people are our brothers with whom we have a common background. It is our responsibility to discuss the mutual interests of the two countries and regional issues. On our way to Europe we had the opportunity to stop over here in order to meet the Djiboutian leaders and hold discussions on the two countries' interests. We have held discussions with Djiboutian leaders on several matters of mutual interest, the foreign invasion against the Republic of Djibouti and measures being taken by the government to defend the country, and the situation in general.

We, as Somaliland Republic, regret and condemn the foreign invasion against our neighbor and express our support for the government in defending its country and sovereignty. We made this clear to the minister. We profoundly thank the Djiboutian Government for its assistance in the form of communications and food. Our thanks also go to the governments and relief agencies which [words indistinct] have sent their aid by air, land, and sea. The biggest problem facing the Republic of Somaliland today is drought, which is affecting the western and eastern regions, especially the east. We briefed the minister about this, and he promised us that they would convey the problem to the world. We thank them. [end recording]

That was Abdurahman Ahmed Ali, alias Abdurahman Tur, the leader of the SNM.

### Salary Deductions To Fund 'Righteous Defense'

EA0112085091 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali  
1700 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Text] The Council of Ministers held an emergency meeting today at the presidency under the chairmanship of Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the president of the Republic of Djibouti.

The Council of Ministers agreed on the importance of maintaining stability and the necessary measures to be taken to speed up the liberation of some territories that had been captured by foreign mercenary forces serving

the interests of a few power hungry individuals whose objectives did not serve the interests of the people of the Republic of Djibouti.

The Council of Ministers, which shoulders the heavy responsibility of defending freedom, unity, and the country's stability and its precious people, agreed on a mass mobilization budget and to strengthen the country's armies and Armed Forces. The Council of Ministers also agreed to adopt a resolution stipulating that workers make cash contributions towards the righteous defense of the Republic of Djibouti. For this reason, every worker will have 10 percent of his salary deducted every month [starting] in 1992. Considering the current situation in the country, this resolution is binding on every citizen.

## Ethiopia

### ELF Leader on Inter-Eritrean Conflict

PM2811141991 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic  
25 Nov 91 p 4

[Abdallah al-Haj report: "Idris Says: Conflict in Eritrea Will Continue Until Proclamation of Independence"]

[Excerpts] 'Abdallah Idris Muhammad, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Transitional Command, has warned of expanded fighting between Eritrean fronts and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], which he accused of trying to liquidate "the symbols of Eritrean popular struggle in order to monopolize power." In an interview with AL-HAYAH in Jeddah he said "the Eritrean-Eritrean conflict will continue until the proclamation of independence and the establishment of a democratic life in the country." He called on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab states to intervene to resolve the Eritrean problem, which directly affects the security of the Gulf region of the Red Sea. He warned about a plan being implemented "to bury Eritrea's independence for the second time in 30 years."

On the continuation of the dispute between the EPLF and the other Eritrean fronts, despite Eritrea's liberation, he said that the Ethiopian withdrawal from Eritrean territory does not mean that Eritrea has become an independent, sovereign state. And there is clear hesitation by the EPLF to announce independence. It is spreading delusions about an alleged referendum without deciding who is going to conduct or supervise it or guarantee its impartiality. There are many points of disagreement between us. But we called for a general conference including all the Eritrean political parties in order to determine the next steps, first and foremost the proclamation of national independence and the formation of a transitional government. But the EPLF leadership announced that it is the legitimate government and refused to participate in the general conference.

He emphasized that the Eritrean-Eritrean conflict "regrettably exists because of a fundamental question,

namely the announcement of independence, which is our strategic issue." [passage omitted]

He emphasized that fighting is continuing between the EPLF forces and the other Eritrean groups' forces because the dispute with the EPLF emerged before the occupying Ethiopian forces withdrew from Eritrea and it still exists. The EPLF launches offensives against our positions from time to time for the sake of a comprehensive military liquidation campaign against these groups, so that can monopolize the Eritrea's national decision-making—which is impossible. And we propose the call for a democratic, nationalist dialogue with it to discuss our problems and arrive at joint views vis-a-vis our country's future.

## Kenya

### Reportage on KANU Governing Council Meeting

#### Clerics, Jurists Offer Agenda Items

EA0312063991 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
0500 GMT 2 Dec 91

[From the press review]

[Text] The DAILY NATION's banner headline reads "Clerics and Jurists offer KANU [Kenya African National Union] Agenda." Three CPK [Church of the Province of Kenya] bishops and a local section of the International Commission of Jurists yesterday issued a list of the subjects today's KANU governing council ought to discuss.

#### 'Customary Press Briefing' Not Held

EA0212174591 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1600 GMT 2 Dec 91

[Text] The secretary general of the ruling party, KANU [Kenya African National Union], Joseph Kamotho, today declined to disclose what was discussed during the [KANU] governing council meeting held this morning at parliament buildings. Kamotho, who failed to hold the customary press briefing after the meeting, issued a statement instead. The party secretary general said decisions made by both the governing council and the annual delegates' conference would be announced at a press briefing tomorrow after the delegates' conference at Moi International Stadium, Kasarani [in Nairobi].

### Reportage on KANU Delegates' Conference

#### President Moi Opens Conference

EA0312114591 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in Swahili 0800 GMT 3 Dec 91

[From the news summary]

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi this morning opened the KANU [Kenya African National Union] delegates' conference at Moi International Sports Center, Kasarani [Nairobi].

On arrival, he was welcomed by the vice president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, and other senior party officials.

#### Moi Says 'No Limitation' to Parties

EA0312120291 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1000 GMT 3 Dec 91

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi today proposed to the KANU [Kenya African National Union] delegates' conference that action be taken to remove section 2A from Kenya's Constitution. Section 2A of the Constitution states that the country may only have one political party and names that party as KANU.

Addressing the delegates conference today, President Moi noted that it had been stated openly that some members of KANU were divided in their loyalty, saying it was time to sort out the good eggs from the bad. He said KANU must open the door and allow those who want to leave to do so.

He said there was no limitation to the number of parties that can be formed in the country, adding that those who wanted to form a party must however respect the country and not form parties based on tribal lines.

President Moi said he was making this proposal as he did not want to see bloodshed in the country. He said those committed to KANU will remain in the party and would, as a result, be strengthened.

President Moi's proposal was seconded by the member of parliament for Kiambaa, Njenga Karume, and as he went on air the Mombasa KANU branch boss Shariff Nassir was addressing the delegates.

#### Moi Calls for Dialogue, Unity

EA0312134291 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 3 Dec 91

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today urged the ruling party, KANU [Kenya African National Union], to be at the forefront in the defense of the lives of Kenyans. President Moi noted that last year and again this year some few anarchists tried to convene illegal meetings in the city [Nairobi] with an aim of causing chaos and bloodshed. President Moi reiterated that power stems from the people and said anyone wishing to lead wananchi [citizens] should seek their mandate and must never impose himself on people.

The president was speaking at the Moi International Sports Center at Kasarani where he opened the annual KANU delegates conference.

President Moi said the annual delegates conference was being held at a time when some few people in the country

and their foreign masters were trying to discredit the government. The head of state has said it has always been his deep-seated desire to create a united country devoid of tribalism and which is led by the principles of peace, love, and unity.

President Moi told the Kenyans to always promote dialogue in a bid to solve the various issues confronting them. The president reiterated that the destiny of our country lay in the hands of wananchi themselves and called on the delegates to have fruitful deliberations which will guide the country. He said development was crucial and could only take place in an atmosphere of peace, and called on the delegates to deliberate on issues that will bring peace in the country. The president thanked wananchi in the country for standing solidly behind him, the government, and ruling party KANU saying that with unity the country could weather any crisis. [passage omitted]

#### **Resolution Abolishes One-Party Rule**

EA0312115191 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 3 Dec 91

[Text] The ongoing KANU [Kenya African National Union] delegates' conference meeting at Moi Sports Center at Kasarani this morning passed a resolution to scrap the section 2A of the Constitution [which provides for KANU to be the only legal political party in Kenya] and hence pave the way for a multiparty political system in the country.

#### **Former Vice President Odinga Cited on Pluralism**

AB0212163791 Paris AFP in English 1353 GMT 2 Dec 91

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Dec 2 (AFP)—Kenyan leaders have called for an end to one-party rule at a watershed meeting here Monday that followed the suspension of Western aid and growing calls for pluralism, senior ruling party sources said. The move, taken at a special closed-door meeting of the governing council of the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU), followed heated debate, said the sources, who declined to be named. [passage omitted]

Former vice-president Oginga Odinga, an opposition leader who has spearheaded the campaign for multiparty democracy, welcomed the decision. "It's what we've been waiting for. We are most grateful," he told AFP in a telephone interview.

There was speculation that the decision to move to pluralism would be followed by an early general election. But Odinga said the opposition, stifled since Kenya became a one-party state in 1982, would need six months to organize before going to the polls.

The suspension of new aid to Kenya, traditionally viewed as East Africa's economic success story and a

staunch Western ally, was seen as a test of the West's new post-Cold War policy of linking aid with democratic freedoms and human rights.

Top military commanders also attended the KANU governing council meeting in an apparent sign that Moi, who survived an abortive military coup in 1982, wanted to involve the armed forces in the process of change.

Western diplomats here welcomed the move to multiparty politics. "Kenyans have watched other African countries such as Zambia go multi-party, and they feel the time is ripe for change here too," a senior diplomat said. Support for the fledgling opposition group, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, is swelling rapidly, he said. [passage omitted]

#### **Archbishop Calls for 'National Convention'**

EA0312062991 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 2 Dec 91

[From the press review]

[Text] THE STANDARD lead story is attributed to the CPK [Church of the Province of Kenya] Archbishop Manasses Kuria.

The paper reports the archbishop yesterday called for the release of all political prisoners before 12 December [independence celebration] and the convening of a national convention to deliberate on the restoration of democracy.

#### **Dissident Muite Interviewed on Detention, Release**

AB0312062091 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 28 Nov 91

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The authorities in Kenya have dropped charges against four multipartyist dissidents who were arrested in connection with the attempted rally in Nairobi at the weekend, organized by the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD]. Sixteen people were picked up on their way to the banned rally but later released on bail.

Now, four of them, including veteran former vice president Oginga Odinga and the chairman of the Law Society, Paul Muite, have had charges of organizing an illegal meeting dropped.

On the line from Nairobi Rachid Myers asked Paul Muite if he was pleased to be released and have the charges withdrawn.

[Begin recording] [Muite] Well, that is not correct. I am not very pleased about my release. I am obviously happy to be sleeping in my bed instead of the cement in prison. But, I cannot say that I am jubilant about my release, I mean, there was no reason for the arrest in the first place.

[Myers] But surely, that has been admitted now?



[Muite] Well, it has. But, you see, in jubiling [as heard]...[changes thought] In the jubilation regarding the release, quite often, we forget to address the fundamental issues, like the abuse of power, and the abuse of authority, and abuse of criminal sanction. In effecting the release, President Moi, and his government, has perfected this art of bouncing on people, throwing them into detention, and then international attention is focused on the release of the individuals and when they are released, credit is given to President Moi and he keeps on repeating it. I mean, he did it last year with Mr. Matiba and Mr. Charles Rubia's lawyer. Their fundamental underlyings should not be overlooked when we celebrate my release.

[Myers] But surely, President Moi was showing good leadership in taking this action.

[Muite] President Moi was showing very bad leadership in effecting the arrest in the first place and unless the system is rectified, there is no guarantee that he is not going to repeat the arrest in future, with regard to me or other Kenyans.

[Myers] Can you tell me what you are intending to do now in terms of FORD?

[Muite] We have sent out very clear signals to the government, those of us in the pro-democracy movements. And we think time has come when we should sit down with the government and discuss the timetable for a change to a multiparty system. Unfortunately, there has not been any response from the government. Since the government itself has accepted the principle of multiparty, surely the best way now of sensibly moving towards those changes, is by us to sit down at a table and agree on a timetable and agree on the logistics for instance, of an independent electoral commission to oversee the elections, because, no one in Kenya expects the present government to conduct free and fair elections with the present civil service, which is wholly politicized.

[Myers] But, President Moi certainly has been making moves recently. Isn't it sure that you and the members of FORD are just jaded old politicians who are just full sour grapes?

[Muite] No. We have watched the track record of Moi for a long time and we think that the changes which he is

making [are] not because he believes in them, but because he is being obliged by the pressure to do so, he is making them in a manner which will ensure that he retains power, we think he intends to deceive Kenyans and to deceive the international community, that he is moving towards reforms; when, in fact, the reforms are pure cosmetics. [end recording]

#### **Ex-Officials Biwott, Oyugi To Appear in Court**

*EA0312063591 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
0500 GMT 2 Dec 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] All the three English dailies carry different headlines. The KENYA TIMES banner headline [is] "Biwott, Oyugi Case This Week." Police commissioner, Philip Kilonzo, yesterday disclosed that former Industry Minister Nicholas Biwott, and former permanent secretary, Hezekiah Oyugi, will appear in court next [as heard] week. Kilonzo could not say the exact date the two would appear in court.

The two were arrested on 26 November; (?then) the mandatory 14 days in which they can remain in custody expires on Monday 9 December.

#### **Charges Against FORD's Gacoka Dropped**

*EA0312064591 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Dec 91*

[Text] A member of the illegal organization FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy], Philip Gacoka, was today acquitted by a Murang'a court after the state entered a nolle prosequi. He had been accused with others of attempting to hold an illegal meeting on 16 November at Kamukunji in Nairobi. Prosecuting Inspector of Police Patrick Muriuki, said that the state did not wish to continue with the case and was, consequently, withdrawing it.

In his ruling, the Murang'a principal magistrate, Mr. (Edwin Mushelule), told the accused that the state may rearrest and charge him on the current charge and fact if it so wishes. The charge against Mr. Gacoka and his personal bond and surety of 200,000 shillings had been withdrawn forthwith.

**Pik Botha Writes UN Urging Lifting of Sanctions**

*MB0212202791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1908 GMT 2 Dec 91*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 2 SAPA—Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha sent a lengthy letter to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, pleading for a lifting of UN-supported punitive sanctions against South Africa. The letter points out in detail the progress made towards eradicating apartheid and normalising political activity in South Africa and urges the UN's General Assembly to refrain from actions which might compromise the ability of South Africans to find solutions to their own problems.

"The maintenance of UN sanctions in various fields and the continued isolation of South Africa are particularly inappropriate in the light of the generally acknowledged, real profound and irreversible changes which have taken place in South Africa."

Mr Botha's letter, sent a few days before African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela's address to the UN, does not mention the ANC by name but, in an apparent reference to the liberation movement's pro-sanctions policies, says: "It is inconsistent to complain about lack of economic growth, high unemployment, poverty and socio-economic backlogs while at the same time advocating measures which constrain the economy and inhibit sustainable economic growth." A copy of the letter, dated November 29, was sent to SAPA by the Department of Foreign Affairs on Monday [2 December] night.

Apparently referring to certain economic stances adopted by the ANC, Mr Botha said: "Statements on nationalisation and the non-repayment of international loans, and continued support for sanctions only inhibit the much-needed socio-economic progress in South Africa."

The ANC, while supporting the recent lifting of people-to-people sanctions, continues to advocate trade sanctions against South Africa and supports the nationalisation of certain industries. ANC Secretary-General Mr Cyril Ramaphosa recently warned that a new South African Government would reconsider paying back international loans made to the present government.

Mr Botha's letter says the key to future political stability lies in the generation of the economy "at the earliest possible moment". "In the circumstances, it would be appropriate for the General Assembly to turn its attention from policies that inhibit growth in South Africa to those which stimulate it, particularly as the economy of South Africa is also inexorably interrelated with those of other southern African states. Retarding economic growth in South Africa will inevitably have a negative impact on the entire region."

Mr Botha said the South African Government did not accept the premise that pressure is required. "There is no

justification for continued economic and financial sanctions which serve the narrow interests of specific political movements only and delay economic growth and development."

**Further on Preparatory Committee Talks**

**Inkatha Notes 'Optimism'**

*MB3011141691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1404 GMT 30 Nov 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 30 SAPA—South Africa was clearly on the path towards a new, democratic dispensation, the national chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Dr Frank Mdlalose, said on Saturday afternoon.

Addressing the press at the conclusion of the two-day preparatory meeting at a hotel near Jan Smuts Airport, Dr Mdlalose said South Africa and the world had been awaiting the successful conclusion of the talks.

"We are very pleased that the preparatory committee will now show the world that South Africans can put right that which is wrong.

"The IFP concludes its participation in the first phase of this process with a feeling of optimism."

Dr Mdlalose said broad consensus was reached on a number of issues.

"The spirit of the meeting and the contents of discussions has shown that we can overcome all the difficulties and divisions of apartheid and the violent society it created."

Turning to Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] allegations of African National Congress [ANC]/government collusion, Dr Mdlalose rejected them as "simply not true".

"The process has undoubtedly been inclusive and not exclusive of any party," he concluded.

**PAC Alleges State-ANC 'Pattern'**

*MB2911184391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1823 GMT 29 Nov 91*

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Nov 29 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on Friday accused the African National Congress [ANC] and the South African Government of supporting each other's proposals throughout the "talks about talks" held in Johannesburg.

Speaking at a press conference held separately from the joint media conference addressed by the rest of the delegates to the preparatory meeting, PAC delegation leader Mr Barney Desai said that by lunchtime a decision-making pattern had emerged.

He said the pattern was that the ANC and the government supported each other's proposals and were inevitably backed by homeland representatives.

The PAC opposed a number of issues at the talks, including the appointment of two judges—Mr Justice Ishmael Mohammed and Mr Justice P.J. Schabert—as joint chairmen to the two-day meeting, as well as the naming of the proposed all-party conference which is to be held in December.

Friday's meeting agreed that the conference would be called a Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

The PAC had proposed that it be called a conference for a constituent assembly.

The PAC was also defeated in its proposal that Codesa be held at a neutral external venue.

Mr Desai said he wanted it to be held at a venue where there would be a neutral atmosphere where no party would have any influence. He said this was necessary because the regime remained illegal and illegitimate.

Mr Desai said the delegates had instead decided to hold the convention at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park.

Speaking at the PAC's separate press conference, Mr Desai said he hoped this would give the media a proper picture of what had ensued. [passage omitted]

—Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, ANC secretary-general and head of the congress' delegation, denied his organisation had entered any alliance with the NP [National Party].

He said they only had a structured alliance with the SA [South African] Communist Party and trade union federation Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions].

Mr Ramaphosa said the ANC remained committed to positions adopted by the Patriotic Front including the demand for a constituent assembly and an interim government.

He said the ANC would enter negotiations with confidence and would put forward these positions for the people of South Africa.

### **PAC Suspends Participation**

*MB301111791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1056 GMT 30 Nov 91*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 30 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on Saturday [30 November] afternoon announced the suspension of its participation in the preparatory meeting for a Convention for a Democratic South Africa saying it would have to return to its

membership to seek fresh mandate. A statement read out to the meeting by PAC delegation leader Barney Desai said the organisation would hold a special national congress on December 16 in Cape Town to seek a fresh mandate on engaging the regime.

"The PAC is suspending its involvement with immediate effect, pending consultation through a special national congress on December 16 in Cape Town. We are mindful of the fact that our mandate does not only emanate from our membership but that it also emanates from that of the Patriotic Front." The PAC pointed out six problem areas it had with the "talks about talks" held at the Holiday Inn near Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg. The organisation said it had asked for the process to be open to the media and it had lost.

It had also been defeated on the question of a neutral venue, the chairmanship of the two-day preparatory meeting, the order of the agenda, the representation of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and NACTU [National Council of Trade Unions] and the name of the conference. "Our position was designed not only to advance and protect the legitimate interests of the oppressed" but was aimed at assessing the bona fides of the government, said the statement.

Sources within the meeting said Mr Desai read the statement, collected his belongings and walked out. He was followed by the two other delegates, Mr William Seriti and Mr Mhlubi Mbandazayo.

Soon after the PAC delegation left the proceedings the preparatory meeting adjourned for lunch. The PAC is scheduled to hold a press conference during the lunch break to explain their position.

Senior PAC sources told SAPA the suspension was merely to get a fresh mandate on whether talks should continue with the government.

### **CP Official Cited**

*MB3011092091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0848 GMT 30 Nov 91*

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 30 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] would only reconsider its place in the negotiations if the preparatory meeting for Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] recognised the right to self-determination of all nations (volke), according to Mr Koos van der Merwe, CP-MP for Overvaal. Mr van der Merwe was spotted by a SAPA reporter at the Jan Smuts Airport Holiday Inn while breakfasting with three Portuguese-speaking businessmen—one from Mozambique and two from Angola—at the venue of the preparatory talks for the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

Mr van der Merwe claimed in his impromptu interview with SAPA that he was there to introduce the two



Angolan businessmen to Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, with whom a meeting had apparently been scheduled.

Mr van der merwe said the CP did not prescribe to others what they should do—but “the flipside of the coin was that no-one can prescribe to the Afrikaner what to do”. The CP was also striving for solutions “but if this meant an ANC [African National Congress] government under whom the nationalisation of banks, mines and farms would take place, we will shoot you”, he told a black journalist in reply to a question in the foyer of the hotel.

Mr van der Merwe insisted that his presence at the hotel had been a coincidence, and that there had been no connection with the preparatory meeting.

#### ANC Says ‘Genuine’ Negotiations Begun

MB3011140791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1333 GMT 30 Nov 91

[By Adrienna Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 30 SAPA—None of the parties involved in negotiations could afford the luxury of clinging to party-political interests, ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said on Saturday. Speaking at a press conference at the Jan Smuts Holiday Inn after the preparatory talks for Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], he said the South Africa of tomorrow needed all to be party to the process.

The preparatory talks had been held to settle all the critical issues that needed to be addressed to make the first meeting of Codesa a reality.

“This was made possible because almost all organisations present demonstrated a common understanding that nothing should stand in the way of launching Codesa. All organisations recognised the need to rise above party-political interest and be guided by the national interest.”

Commitment to the national interest should be a primary guide to the way the parties conducted themselves. “Through the successful conclusion of this meeting, we have jointly taken the future of our country into our hands.”

He said this momentum should not be lost.

Mr Ramaphosa said the conclusion of the preparatory meeting marked the opening of genuine negotiations. The ANC entered this new and most challenging phase with a heightened sense of the responsibility.

If there had been any jarring moments in the preparatory talks, they had not been of a nature that could arrest the process now underway to realise a democratic South Africa.

Mr Ramaphosa reiterated the ANC's denial that secret deals had been made between his organisation and the government.

He conceded that the ANC had had extensive bilateral and multilateral contacts with other organisations.

“Those meetings made the preparatory conference possible,” he said.

“We believe that in a country as divided as ours, democracy will remain flawed if we do not ensure that the people are at all times part of the process.”

#### ANC Issues Press Statement

MB0212162691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0633 GMT 2 Dec 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service: “ANC Press Statement on the Preparatory Meeting for the Conference for a Democratic Future [as received] (Codesa [Conference for a Democratic South Africa])” issued by the African National Congress [ANC] on 2 December]

[Text] 2 December 1991

ANC [African National Congress] Press Statement on the Preparatory Meeting for the Conference for a Democratic Future [as received] (Codesa [Conference for a Democratic South Africa])

The struggle of our people to realise a democratic South Africa has reached a critical moment. The possibilities of achieving this goal through negotiations has now become real.

The successful conclusion of the preparatory meeting marks the opening of genuine negotiations. The African National Congress, from the moment of its birth, has been guided in all its strategies and tactics by the single goal of achieving a democratic South Africa. We have shouldered this task with a deep sense of obligation toward all our people and our country. We now enter this new and most challenging phase with a heightened sense of the responsibility that lies upon us and the people of South Africa.

More than ever we are convinced that we are walking the last mile. We believe that this grave responsibility must invest the approach of all formations and organisations in our country.

The main characteristics of this meeting have been the demonstrable commitment of the overwhelming majority of organisations that attended to show flexibility to engage in discussion so that the process can move forward. If there have been any jarring moments they have not been of nature that can arrest this process now under way to realise a democratic South Africa.

And yet it is necessary for us to say to all formations that remain outside this process: The entire South African people demand their involvement. None of us can afford

the luxury of clinging to party political interest. The South Africa of tomorrow needs all of us to be party to the process.

We have reached this moment through extensive bilateral and multilateral contacts. There is no secret in that. Those meetings made the preparatory conference possible. There have been no secret deals, nor will there be any. We believe that in a country as divided as ours democracy will remain flawed if we do not ensure that the people are, at all times, part of the process.

We shall continue to ensure that the government of the day takes practical steps to make it possible for a climate of free political activity to prevail. Now more than ever it is necessary, even before the first meeting of Codesa on 20 December, that all political formations, irrespective of whether they are engaged or not in negotiations, be enabled to function freely, now, more than ever, we should all strain every muscle and sinew, to bring peace to our ravaged land. The violence must end.

The achievement of this meeting has been to settle all the critical issues that needed to be addressed to make the first meeting of Codesa a reality. This was made possible because almost all organisations present demonstrated a common understanding that nothing should stand in the way of launching Codesa. All organisations recognised the need to rise above party political interest and be guided by the national interest.

This spirit must be the foundation-stone of Codesa. There are going to be many difficult moments. The only assurance we have that we shall achieve democracy is this commitment to the national interest that has inspired us over the last two days. This should be the primary guide to the way we conduct ourselves.

Through the successful conclusion of this meeting, we have jointly taken the future of our country into our hands. The momentum must not be lost. Our people will not forgive us if we do not seize this moment and move speedily toward a democratic future.

Cyril Rampahosa secretary general, ANC 29 November, 1991

### **Constitutional Forum To Meet 4 Dec**

*MB3011182991 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1754 GMT 30 Nov 91*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Nov 30 SAPA—After two days of strenuous but largely successful debate, most of South Africa's political players get down to business on a new constitutional forum on Wednesday next week [4 December].

At the conclusion of the historic two-day preparatory meeting at a hotel near Jan Smuts Airport on Saturday afternoon, 19 political parties agreed to set up a Steering

Committee to ease into existence the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) on December 20.

The committee, consisting of one person from each of the 20 parties that attended the meeting, will meet at an as yet undecided venue in Johannesburg to deal with the last seven items on the agenda. These include Codesa's funding, its administration and other issues such as publicity and media.

Membership of the Steering Committee has not yet been decided. A Labour Party source said each group had been told to submit the name of its delegate by Tuesday next week.

Chief Justice M.M. Corbett will officially open Codesa, with Mr Justice Ismail Mahomed and Mr Justice Petrus Schabert chairing all sessions of the talks.

And in the spirit of reconciliation, religious leaders, including Methodist bishop, Dr Stanley Magoba, and Professor Johan Heyns, will be invited to offer prayers.

The convention, which will be staged at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park, will be the forum at which South Africa progress towards a new constitution will be formally hammered out.

Despite the dramatic withdrawal from the proceedings of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] shortly before the preparatory meeting ended, participants kept their door open to its inclusion in the steering committee.

The joint statement said all 20 participants should field a delegate each to the Steering Committee—although the PAC's temporary withdrawal left the meeting with 19 participants.

The decision was indicative of Mr Justice Ismail Mahomed's insistence that the talks should be all inclusive. [passage omitted]

[Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English at 1806 GMT reports that Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer has been elected Steering Committee chairman.]

### **Prospects for Codesa Cited**

*MB0212074891 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 0400 GMT 2 Dec 91*

[Text] The Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] could become an informal interim government-in-waiting, according to government sources.

Newspaper reports this morning said the sources indicated that Codesa could be transformed into a formal executive body. Codesa will meet on 20-21 December to consider a declaration of intent that will commit political parties to a constitution-making process.

The declaration will give parties a say in national policies pursued during the interim period leading to a new government.

**Codesa To Have 'Genuine Power'**

*MB0212085591 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0600 GMT 2 Dec 91*

[Text] The weekend's agreement on the broad shape for the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, has paved the way for shared rule. This report is from John Matham:

[Matham] The ANC [African National Congress] has always insisted it will not allow itself to be co-opted as a less than equal partner with the government. The weekend's compromises mean that the multiparty forum will have genuine power to influence government policy. A senior government source has told the BUSINESS DAY newspaper all major legislation will have to be approved by Codesa. He said interim government has in effect started. Codesa's first order of business on 20 December will be to consider a declaration of intent that will commit all its signatories to a constitution-building process, and will in effect make them all party to the governing process.

**Facilitating Committee Highlights Rift in PAC**

*MB2611060491 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 25 Nov 91*

[Text] It was evident at a news conference in Johannesburg today that there is dissension among Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] members, only a few days before the preparatory meeting to discuss a multiparty conference. Enquiries on possible rebellion in PAC ranks drew no reaction from the PAC leadership. At the news conference in Johannesburg this morning, Mr. Tsietsi Molibatsi, speaking on behalf of the so-called PAC Facilitating Committee, said that a national consultative conference would be held on Sunday [1 December]. He said the aim of this conference would be to discuss the crisis in the PAC, arising from the following:

[Begin Molibatsi recording in English] The imposition of a constituent assembly position which does not emanate from the ideological position of the Pan-Africanist Congress; a position which can hardly be called tactical, owing to its bankruptcy in addressing the aspirations of the Azanian masses. The formation of a Patriotic Front with capitalists and reactionary forces whose objective is to negotiate the new constitution with the colonial settler regime and not to repossess the land and establish a socialist order. The clear deviation from and disregard of PAC's ideological principles, for instance, the principles of noncollaboration and nonrecognition of the colonial settler regime. [end recording]

In reaction to questions posed at the news conference it was evident that the PAC leaders were not invited to the Facilitating Committee's consultative conference on Sunday. The regional PAC secretary on the West Rand, Mr. (Tumediso Modise), distanced himself from the news conference. He said the statement issued is false and was distributed by someone who works for the

police. Mr. (Modise) said a Facilitating Committee represented by a Mr. Molibatsi does not exist.

**ANC Elects New Southern Natal Branch Chairman**

*MB2611113291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1047 GMT 26 Nov 91*

[Text] Durban Nov 26 SAPA—When a new constitution is drawn up, participants must include everyone, from trade unions, health organisations, women's movements, the churches and civic associations.

This was said over the weekend by Mr Jeff Radebe, the newly elected chairman of the southern Natal branch of the African National Congress [ANC].

The news release which detailed the results of the ANC's regional conference was however only published on Tuesday.

Mr Radebe replaced recently appointed ANC deputy secretary general Mr Jacob Zuma.

He also repeated the ANC's frequent accusations that the violence—while South Africa was in a stage of transition—formed "part of the agenda of the state and conservative forces to weaken and destabilize the ANC".

He claimed that this violence was aimed at ensuring "that the kind of change which takes place in South Africa is shallow and serves only the interest of capital and the privileged of the white community".

He believed the National Peace Accord to be an important political weapon "because it locked into the agreement the principal sponsors of violence—the state and the security forces".

"The accord thus takes us one step closer to our demands for an interim government as it lays down the rules for a multi-party democracy, creates structures for all parties to engage it at national, regional and local levels and allows for means to enforce accountability on the police and the security forces to the people."

**New Unity in Western Cape ANC-SACP Alliance**

*MB2711121191 Cape Town SOUTH in English  
21-27 Nov 91 p 7*

[Unattributed report: "Boesak: 'May God bless the SACP [South African Communist Party]'" ]

[Text] God bless the SA Communist Party [SACP], declared Dr Allan Boesak at the SACP's Western Cape conference last weekend.

The address by the outspoken priest and ANC [African National Congress] chairperson in the Western Cape signalled a new unity in the ANC-SACP alliance in the region.



Prior to joining the ANC, Boesak had argued that the organisation needed to be aware that many South Africans were unhappy about its alliance with the SACP.

But any rift that might have resulted from his remarks appeared healed last weekend as Boesak told the conference that the ANC/SACP/Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance had won some significant victories and had "overturned some important tables" in government ranks.

With the All Party Conference [APC] drawing near, it became clear how the government had been affected by alliance initiatives, he said.

"Instead of addressing the issues of the day, like an interim government, its limitations and authority, they (the government) are debating the issues of emblems," Boesak said. "It is a sign of the mask slipping at last."

The ANC-SACP alliance was also discussed by party leadership figure and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] chief of staff Mr Chris Hani.

Hani said in his keynote address the National Party had been waging a campaign to isolate the SACP, calling them communist parasites. A perception was created the party could not exist without the ANC.

"We belong to the ANC because it is correct to belong to the ANC. As communists, we built the ANC. We made the ANC what it is today."

He said the SACP would continue to work with the ANC for a long time as the two organisations shared a common objective.

At the same time, the party needed to define its own role and profile.

"We are an independent party and we have an independent role to play in addition to our role in the alliance."

"As we consolidate after our national congress in December, we have to look into problems facing the working class, the poor and the peasantry."

"We have to highlight their plight and initiate positive actions so their plight is not marginalised."

The party would have to work its own analysis at congress of issues like an interim government, All Party Conference (APC) and Constituent Assembly, Hani said.

"We should use all our weapons of struggle to push the regime towards the APC if they become intransigent."

Hani said if the APC did not convene, organisations should prepare to embark on mass action, not allowing the ruling class to set and determine the pace.

"We have the capacity to cause serious problems for the regime. We have got to speak out and challenge them."

"We epitomise radicalism and we have to continue that radicalism." Closing the conference, Hani said the

newly-elected leadership had a duty to serve its membership and should regard the ideas put forward by delegates as guidelines for the programme of the party.

"Some people are worried about tendencies in the Western Cape but I say this should not worry us."

"We should welcome the flow of different ideas and put to the test our ideas and positions."

Boesak and Hani were addressing some 180 delegates gathered in Salt River to debate the future of the SACP in the region and nationally.

Discussions centred on the SACP's draft manifesto and constitution to be adopted at the organisation's national congress in December. One issue was the absence of references to Marxism/Leninism and previously accepted terminology of the movement. Some felt it was not always necessary for a programme to be labelled Marxist for it to be Marxist in content.

Delegates, however, said explanations were needed to allay fears of the party changing positions without its membership understanding the reasons.

A key resolution adopted by the Western Cape was that the SACP participate as a member of the tripartite alliance in a programme of mass action to ensure the All Party Conference (APC) meets.

Delegates resolved to support the ANC and Cosatu in the implementation of a decisive programme to end state-orchestrated violence.

The conference unanimously agreed to support a proposal by party leadership to launch an "internationalist campaign" to raise political and material support for Cuba.

The conference elected a 15-person executive committee to replace the regional working group which has steered the work of the Party since its unbanning.

Trade unionists Mr Fred Gona and Mr Lizo Nkonki were elected chairperson and secretary respectively. Former exile Mr Lerumo Kalako was elected vice chairperson.

Also elected to the top five executive positions were Mr Garth Strachan (deputy secretary) and Mr Fred Carneson (treasurer).

Yengeni trialist Ms Jenny Shreiner received the highest votes as additional member followed by party veteran Mr Brian Bunting.

Also elected were MK commander Mr Lizo Ngqungwana, Ms Nosipho Ntwanambi, Ms Noluntu Mda, Mr Dumisani Rasheleng, Ms Desi Angelis, Mr Trevor Oosterwyk, Mr Mandla Gxenyana and Mr Leonard Ramatlakane.



**Inkatha Official Notes 'Gloomy' Picture for Peace**

MB2711102591 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0936 GMT 27 Nov 91

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Nov 27 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party have been unable to reach consensus in setting up the Natal Regional Dispute Resolution Committee (RDRC) in terms of the national peace accord, IFP National Chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose disclosed in Durban on Wednesday [27 November]. Addressing a Diakonia breakfast briefing, Dr Mdlalose explained that there had also been problems and "bickering and jockeying for positions" in setting up the national peace secretariat (NPS). He said the NPS was in the process of establishing a RDRC in Natal but this was "proving as difficult as the establishment of the NPS itself".

A meeting in Durban to establish the RDRC for Natal last week was unable to reach consensus on who would comprise the committee other than representatives from the African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], said Dr Mdlalose. Another meeting to try to overcome this is planned for December 4.

Commenting on the commission of inquiry into the Thokozas massacre under advocate Masakazi Sithole, Dr Mdlalose said the commission may not be able to reveal the truth behind the violence because many eyewitnesses were IFP supporters and the organisation did not have money to pay for their legal fees. He explained that attorneys had to compile IFP supporters' affidavits and "unless some money is found these IFP witnesses to the massacre will fail to testify".

Because of this, the commission may not be able to reveal the truth and this would impact on the credibility of the commission and the peace accord. Dr Mdlalose, however, expressed his support for the commission and urged that this be set up immediately after any massacre to try to establish the cause.

Referring to Friday's all-party conference preparatory meeting, Dr Mdlalose said he was unsure of exactly what would happen at the meeting as there were many differences of opinion on issues such as who should chair the talks once they get underway. He reiterated Inkatha's support for the chief justice to chair proceedings until all the players had elected a chairman and said neither clergymen nor businessmen were required to assist the chief justice as some people had suggested.

Dr Mdlalose painted a gloomy picture of the prospects for peace in the country saying this was unpredictable and repeating several times: "The path to peace is full of thorns. It is also slippery."

**Inkatha 'Senior Source' Says Police Funded Rally**

MB2911134391 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 29 Nov-5 Dec 91 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Police still funding Inkatha this year"]

[Text] A senior source in Inkatha has given The Weekly Mail evidence that security police funded an Inkatha rally in January this year.

This contradicts President F.W. de Klerk's claim that all secret funding to Inkatha had been stopped by March 1990.

Money for the rally, according to the evidence, was paid into an account of the Inkatha Institute.

Gavin Woods, the director of the institute, then paid for transport and other logistical back-up for the rally with cheques bearing his signature.

The Weekly Mail's evidence, obtained this week, suggests Major Louis Botha—the man who funded two rallies which led to the Inkathagate scandal—paid for a rally that took place at Mzumbe on the south coast of Natal on January 26 1991.

This information, which indicates the police were still supporting Inkatha some 10 months after government funding to the Zulu nationalist movement was said by De Klerk to have been cut, will be presented to Peace Commission chairman Mr Justice R. Goldstone.

Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe has ordered an immediate inquiry into the matter. "A statement will be issued later," said a statement from police headquarters in Pretoria.

The Weekly Mail yesterday challenged the police to telephone Botha and ask him whether he did organise and fund the January rally. "I have nothing further to add," said liaison officer Craig Kotze.

When confronted with the evidence Woods was not able to refute it.

"There are numerous occasions when—the institute being in Durban and everything else being in Ulundi—we were asked to be facilitative of things, and that can be funerals, rallies, transport or whatever," he said.

Asked if Botha had provided the funds, Woods replied: "He (Botha) was used as a courier at times because his job made him go up to Ulundi about three times a week and occasionally an envelope would be dropped off in my office from someone in Ulundi and it was done per favour of Major Botha.

"Then there would be instructions or I would be get phoned and told 'look, we've done some fundraising and the buses are going to be ready. Only pay out to people that have had buses on official order'".

Woods said he had suspected that the policeman was funding Inkatha but stressed that he never had any proof of this.

The January rally in Mzumbe was organized by the Inkatha Youth Brigade and was held to boost Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's image on the eve of his first-ever meeting with African National Congress [ANC] president Nelson Mandela, according to the new information.

The rally was held on January 26 and buses were hired to bring in crowds of supporters from different parts of southern Natal. Botha was deeply involved in organizing the event and took personal charge of many of the logistics, according to the evidence.

Buthelezi met Mandela in Durban on January 29. This was the first time the two leaders had met since Mandela's release in February last year.

Documents obtained at the time of the Inkathagate scandal indicate the police major had a mission to bolster Inkatha as a bulwark against the ANC, which was enjoying a surge of popularity in the wake of Mandela's release.

The new evidence has serious implications for the credibility of De Klerk's government. After the Inkathagate scandal broke De Klerk issued a press statement saying that he told parliament of various secret projects funded by the government in March last year and instructions were then issued to cancel these.

The president's statement was backed by a memorandum from Finance Minister Barend du Plessis which stated: "There was financial assistance at the time of the two Inkatha rallies, as well as to UWUSA (the Inkatha-linked United Workers Union of South Africa)... The only other activity which may be construed as a form of aid to Inkatha is related to training by the SADF [South African Defence Force] in 1986 of some 150 Zulus with a view to security and VIP protection."

Botha is the policeman who acted as the personal link between Inkatha's leadership and the security police. He masterminded security police support for UWUSA and was frequently seen in Buthelezi's company.

A top-secret memorandum written by the police major, which led to the Inkathagate scandal after it was leaked in *The Weekly Mail*, describes Woods, in Botha's words, as a police "informer".

Lawyers for Woods subsequently produced an affidavit from Botha which rejected any implication that the institute director was a police agent.

Asked this week to comment on the recent indications that he did work closely with the police, Woods said that, although he had extensive dealings with Botha, there was never any proof that the policeman was funding Inkatha.

Woods added that he believed *The Weekly Mail's* source was someone who had infiltrated Inkatha "from the other side" and had a grudge against the organization.

He said there was an inaccuracy in one of the details provided to *The Weekly Mail*. Woods declined to correct the detail and said he would use this to repudiate the validity of the report.

The Inkatha newspaper, *Ilanga*, described the January 26 rally as a huge success and claimed that it was attended by 70,000 people even though it took place in pouring rain.

The report quoted Buthelezi as telling the audience that youth resistance to the kwaZulu government was not directed against apartheid.

"You have seen the destruction caused by those outsiders who come to pitch the youth against their parents.

"I take my hat off to the youth of the South Coast who stood steadfastly and said 'No' to political perversion," the paper reported Buthelezi as saying.

"I am going to this historic meeting between the IFP and the ANC with the intention and the spirit of creating co-operation between these two organizations so that we can be free of the things that created violence between supporter of the rival organizations in an area some 40km from Mzumbe, where tensions had occurred over the arrival of buses to take people to the rally.

#### **Right Wing Groups Deny Holding 'Secret' Meeting**

*MB2911154391 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1300 GMT 29 Nov 91*

[Text] Various right-wing groups have denied that they are holding a secret meeting today.

Leader of the Boerestaat [Boer Homeland] Party Robert van Tonder has refused to comment on the issue, but the Conservative Party in Johannesburg says no such meeting has been organized through official party channels. Brian Rudolph, the son of AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] Publicity Secretary Piet Rudolph, says most AWB leaders are in Durban preparing for tomorrow's march through the city center. Earlier reports indicated the meeting was being held to discuss combined strategy and closer cooperation.

One source told the SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION that the right-wingers are hoping to draw up a combined battle plan against the National Party government.

**Venda's Ramushwana on Security Force Integration**

*MB2611095391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0736 GMT 26 Nov 91*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 26 SAPA—The SADF [South African Defense Force], ANC [African National Congress], MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing], Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], Inkatha, AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] should all be involved in the integration of South Africa's security forces, the chairman of Venda's Council of National Unity, Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana, said in Pretoria on Tuesday.

Military personnel had to be accommodated "somehow or other, unless we are prepared to face endless coup d'etat".

Presenting a paper at a conference on "Southern African Security Relations: Towards the Year 2000", he said: "I am a military officer who has obtained political power. It is, therefore, probably expected of me to remark upon the relationship between politics and military affairs, since I am sure that many in this audience are fearful of military intervention in the constitutional affairs of South Africa in the future.

"This is I think a legitimate area of concern. We need only look at much of Africa and Latin America, until recently, to realise exactly how urgent a matter this is."

Brig Ramushwana, a former South African security policeman, said South and southern Africa were bound to be plagued by a variety of security problems brought about by drought, disease, political turmoil, and the massive amounts of weaponry distributed in the region.

South Africans would have to choose to what extent they were prepared to allow their country to be a haven for all the destitute people of the region, fleeing the effect of AIDS, socio-economic collapse and political turmoil.

"In my case, there is a necessity to protect the northern borders against the unlawful influx of people from Zimbabwe and Mozambique. It may be argued that they provide cheap labour, but the threat of cattle stealing, provision of food and other destabilisation factors outweigh the advantages," Brig Ramushwana said.

The conference was presented by the University of Pretoria's Institute for Strategic Studies and the Defence Institute of Southern Africa in conjunction with the Hanns Seidel Foundation.

**Kenyan 'Scandal' Could Affect Trade Links**

*MB2811174491 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 28 Nov 91*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Increasing scandal surrounding the investigations into the murder last year of Kenyan Foreign Minister

Robert Ouko, could shake international investor confidence in that country. This could especially affect South Africa's much publicized recent trade links with Kenya. South African Foreign Affairs spokesman Derek Auret:

[Begin recording] [Auret] I don't think our investments are in any danger. I think trade is proceeding normally. There is of course this unfortunate wave of events which are taking place but this should not impact negatively, I think, on commercial trade with Kenya. You may know that [words indistinct] South African exporters, for the first time, were able to exhibit. In fact one of the company's wants to (?expand trade). I would suggest that trade should continue on the normal course.

[Unidentified reporter] If we take the situation today. If things took a dramatic turn in Kenya regarding the government's unpopularity, would the South African Foreign Affairs be in a position to warn South African businessmen [word indistinct] to when to get their business out?

[Auret] Well that's a very difficult question.

[Reporter] Well are you on top of events in Kenya?

[Auret]?I think we are. As you know we have just recently established an office there and we are on top of the situation obviously. That is very much an internal Kenyan affair which we would not want to comment on one way or the other, but I would imagine that we at Foreign Affairs are in a position to inform businessmen should there be any major problems looming. [end recording]

**RSA, Namibian Press Review 29 Nov**

*MB2911141091*

[Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN**

Leaders Need To Address Violence Issue—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 27 November in its page 6 editorial notes the multiparty talks "will start against a background of continuing violence, whereas it was always understood that a climate of peace was necessary if the negotiations were to succeed." "It is time the leaders on all sides stopped their rhetoric and addressed the question of violence, of peace and stability with the vigour they reserve for trying to score points off each other. The violence, the jockeying for advantage, the mass mobilisation, the boycotts, strikes and stayaways are creating the very conditions of unrest in which violence breeds."

Confusion Over Government Policy—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 28 November says "there is great confusion over government policy. You expect from ministerial statements that the government will protect group or minority rights, then someone or other leaks to newspapers that minority rights as such will not be protected, but the Bill



of Rights will protect the individual—and that is as far as the government will go." Further, "the government says there will be no constituent assembly, then [word indistinct] learn (again through anonymous senior members of the government, talking to certain newspapers) that if the multi-party talks decide on the principles of a new constitution, a constituent assembly could be elected that would decide on a constitution embracing these principles." "Perhaps it is a lack of communication, or perhaps the government wishes to be flexible, or the government is reactive instead of proactive. Whatever the reason, it affects the government's credibility."

#### THE STAR

PAC's Secret Deals Allegations Not Negotiations 'Death Knell'—The Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, is attending the 29 November steering committee meeting on multi-party talks "in spite of its virulent denunciation of the ANC [African National Congress] as being 'in cahoots' with the Government," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 29 November. "This fact should, in itself, indicate that the 'secret deals' story constitutes an ordinary political controversy, not the death knell for negotiations." "The PAC is well within its rights to complain if it feels that other parties are 'fixing' things behind its back. But it should make sure its information justifies the damage done to the broader process. And, it should remember, its boycott strategy has meant that if the other parties hadn't got together to push for today's vital meeting, it would never have happened."

#### BUSINESS DAY

PAC's 'Own Problems' Cause Secret Deal Allegations—"PAC allegations about a supposed 'secret deal' between the ANC and the NP [National Party] on an interim government, constituent assembly and sanctions are probably some way off the mark," declares a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 November. The allegations "probably have a lot to do with the PAC's own problems. The PAC has a restless, militant constituency unhappy with the organisation having bowed to reality and joined the talks. It is now also clear to the PAC that the inevitable outcome of the talks will be a compromise which further alienates the militants. It is unlikely that any formal, secret NP/ANC deal exists. Nevertheless, it is true that the two groups have reached implicit or explicit agreement on a number of issues." BUSINESS DAY notes that the "ANC decided at its July congress that inauguration of an interim government should signal the lifting of trade and financial sanctions. ANC president Nelson Mandela has said at least twice in recent weeks that sanctions are harming the economy. This is his way of preparing his followers for the ANC's effective abandonment of what

has become an article of faith." The PAC, however, "has not prepared itself at all for the lifting of sanctions. Hence its shock now that it has realised that it has been drawn into a process which will expedite this development. This will cause a further widening of internal divisions, and it would therefore come as no surprise should the PAC seek to delay progress."

#### TIMES OF NAMIBIA

President Interferes in Process of Law—Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 27 November in a page 1 editorial says: "The recent events in Otjiwarongo during which the Namibian president elected to interfere in the due process of the law once again underlines the lack of understanding of Namibia's legal system among some members of our ruling party. There can be no excuse that he was 'exhibiting statesmanship and good common sense when he ordered the release from prison of a young man whose controversial arrest sparked a community to rise up' as a local daily suggests. The only time a president or other head of state is entitled to interfere in the country's legal system is when he or she is given the opportunity (constitutionally) to commute a sentence enforced by a court of law."

#### WINDHOEK ADVERTISER

Government Unable To Stop 'Forces of Anarchy'—"Deep gloom hangs over the heads of those Namibian police officers who are white," notes a page 10 editorial in Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English on 23 November. "The hatred the general black populace, the majority section of the Namibian nation, feel for the white police officer is frightening to the observer. Unspeakable indignities are inflicted on these men who by and large, are good, hard-core policemen, versed in their duties and possessed of the urge to serve their Government in an unqualified manner." WINDHOEK ADVERTISER believes the "forces of anarchy" are "taking this country inch by inch in her limping and groping to find herself and to establish herself. For we have at the head of the nation a government totally incapable of dealing with crises."

#### THE NAMIBIAN

Praise for President's Release of Prisoner—Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 22 November in a page 7 editorial says Namibian President Sam Nujoma "once again exhibited statesmanship and good common sense when he ordered the release from prison of a young man whose controversial arrest sparked a community to rise up." "We do not share the opinions of those who see this as interference in the judiciary. The President made it clear that while the man was to be released, he should still appear in court the following morning on the charges he faces."

## Angola

### MPLA Central Committee Issues Communique 1 Dec

MB0112200091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Dec 91

["Final communique" issued by the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party in Luanda on 1 December—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party held its third ordinary session at the protocol office in Futungo de Belas ward from 28 November to 1 December 1991. The session was chaired by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party.

2. At the opening session, Comrade Jose Eduardo delivered an important speech which guided the debates of the agenda.

3. After an in-depth analysis of the agenda, the Central Committee instructed the Political Bureau to urgently reorganize the party's general activities. The Political Bureau was also instructed to continue making efforts aimed at improving the party's structures and working methods so that the party may become a truly democratic and modern organization, one geared toward the future and the social progress of the Angolan people.

The Central Committee regrets that prisoners of war are still being held by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], and subjected to physical and moral harassment although the Bicesse accords were signed six months ago. Under the terms of the accords all prisoners of war should have been released.

In view of this, the Central Committee has also instructed the government to shoulder its responsibilities, namely to extend state administration throughout the country as soon as possible and reorganize the Ministry of the Interior, particularly in districts and communes in order to curb banditry, physical harassment, and all sorts of threats wherever they may come from.

5. [as heard] After being briefed on the manner in which the 1991 National Plan is being implemented and adjusted, and taking into account the recently announced government measures, the Central Committee urged all MPLA militants in particular and the people in general to take cognizance of that matter because it is the first major step taken toward the establishment of a market economy. These measures are absolutely necessary to free the country from the difficult socioeconomic situation it is facing and they are a fundamental premise for social changes.

6. The Central Committee was briefed about the initiatives taken by his excellency the president of the People's Republic of Angola in order to find a peaceful solution to the problem of Cabinda. The Central Committee encouraged such initiatives.

7. Finally, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee decided to salute all Angolan children on the occasion of yet another anniversary of Angolan Pioneers Day, which has been marked in peace and harmony. The Central Committee expressed the hope that Angolan children will be the true (?builders) of a free and democratic fatherland.

[Issued] Luanda, 1 December 1991, year of economic reorganization and multiparty democracy

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee

### UNITA Troop Confinement Set for Mid-December

MB2911163591 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Nov 91

[Report on interview with General Alberto Correia Neto, chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, in Luanda on 29 November—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] The confinement of all troops of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, is scheduled to be completed during the first two weeks of December 1991. This was revealed in Luanda today by General Alberto Correia Neto, chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

[Neto] "We expect to have all troops confined by mid-December. I am speaking of soldiers who should be confined. As you know, not all soldiers must be confined, particularly senior personnel and those who [words indistinct]."

Meanwhile, Gen. Alberto Correia Neto said that the government is determined to improve social conditions at assembly points.

[Neto] "Our government is making a major effort to improve living conditions in assembly points. It is necessary to point out something very important. During the war, whether in good or bad conditions, the bulk of government troops lived in barracks. In view of government decisions, those barracks have been vacated and the soldiers settled in areas where no one has ever lived. So, they had to create suitable conditions. They have built huts, straw beds, and mattresses, and so on. That has caused difficulties. But at present the government is making considerable efforts to obtain mattresses and tents. The tents donated by the U.S. Government and UN food have already arrived. We believe that soon we will minimize difficulties concerning lodging as well as entertainment for soldiers in those areas." [passage omitted]

**Official Reacts to Cease-Fire Violation Charge**

*MB2411061991 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Nov 91*

["Statement" by Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Neto, head of the Angolan Government team to the Joint Verification and Control Commission, CMVF, during an interview with People's Television of Angola in Luanda on 23 November—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Today in Luanda the Angolan Government team to the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, reacted to allegations that it had violated the cease-fire by moving war materiel to Cuito city, in Bie Province, a few days ago. Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Neto, head of the Angolan Government team to the Joint Verification and Control Commission, CMVF, spoke about that issue to People's Television of Angola this evening:

[Neto] "The Angolan Government team to the CMVF felt harmed so it went to Bie [Cuito] city to learn the truth from the relevant structures. We would like to clarify the matter, not on behalf of the CMVF, but on behalf of the Angolan Government team within the CMVF. The Angolan Government is alleged to have violated the cease-fire accord by moving war materiel to Bie city. In fact, it only moved some weapons from a storehouse that belonged to the EFA [expansion unknown] enterprise and which was therefore not fit for storing weapons. At the time, that enterprise was inactive, and it became necessary to place the arms in that storehouse.

"Now that conditions have been created for the EFA enterprise to resume its work, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] organ that had put the weapons there was ordered to remove them. Obviously, after much pressure, it decided to remove them.

"As the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, communique states, a FAPLA officer was contacted by the EFA management, and he took the liberty of obeying his orders and removing the war materiel from the EFA storehouse at 1630, in broad daylight and when you can see this sort of thing quite clearly. With the help of a few workers, he gathered the war materiel and took it to a provisional storage site where it would be kept until further orders. Let it be noted there were no clandestine arms. They are surplus arms from the war, because that war materiel was placed in that EFA storehouse after 31 May. Therefore, it was stored there immediately after the signing of the peace accords."

Lt. Col. Pedro Neto took the opportunity to state publicly that some 48 UNITA elements being integrated in the future neutral police will do so fully armed.

[Neto] "Does police neutrality mean being policemen or does it mean controlling and monitoring police work? Why must they be armed? I believe that all these

questions should not overly concern UNITA, as a signatory to the peace accords. There is the need for trust and mutual respect so that we can successfully carry out this major task of pacifying our territory and our souls, so that we can have a much-desired democratic Angola. To that end, we must still deal with many problems arising from party behavior."

**Mozambique****Renamo To Hold Congress in December**

*MB2811060691 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Nov 91*

[Text] Domingos Vaz, Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, spokesman, has announced in Nairobi, the Kenyan capital, that his movement is to hold its second congress next month.

AIM reports that Domingos Vaz said that the congress would take place in Gorongosa some time between 2 and 25 December. That source said that the delegates will discuss the Rome peace talks and Mozambique's democratization. The Renamo delegates will also analyze the issue of the first elections to be held in the country after the signing of the Mozambican Government-Renamo general cease-fire accord.

The Renamo spokesman also disclosed that the congress will not prevent the Renamo team at the peace talks in Italy from attending the upcoming round of negotiations.

**General Cited on Military Draft Policy**

*MB3011185591 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 Nov 91*

[Text] Lieutenant General Hama Thai, chief of General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces, gave assurances at Catembe in Maputo city today that the period for compulsory military service will henceforth be strictly observed. Hama Thai said the normal period of two years could only be extended for a maximum of one year, and he noted that there is a need to constantly reman the Army.

The chief of General Staff said the ongoing military recruitment campaign is aimed at implementing the military law that soldiers should serve for only two years.

He was speaking at a ceremony during which about 500 soldiers were demobilized and became reservists.

**Namibia****Government Denies Leaking Document to PAC**

*MB0212193591 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1840 GMT 2 Dec 91*

[Text] Windhoek Dec 2 SAPA—The Namibian Government "categorically denies" and "rejects with contempt"



the "malicious allegations" in the SUNDAY STAR that President Sam Nujoma leaked a document to the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] last week. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was reacting, in a statement in Windhoek on Monday [2 December], to a weekend news report that Mr Nujoma leaked details of a Frontline States diplomats briefing with ANC [African National Congress] International Affairs Secretary Thabo Mbeki to the PAC.

News reports said the briefing included details of secret agreements between South Africa and the ANC regarding developments about a new political order in South Africa. PAC representatives were reportedly not present at the diplomats briefing. The weekend news report also referred to "Mr Nujoma's dream of acting as convener of South Africa's historic all-party conference".

The ministry statement said PAC Deputy President Dikgang Moseneke visited Namibia last week on his own initiative to brief the Namibian Government on political developments in South Africa. He briefed Mr Nujoma, Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] chief coordinator Moses Garoeb. "At no stage during these meetings or at any other occasion during the visit was any document handed over to the PAC delegation by President Nujoma or any other representative of the Namibian Government or SWAPO," the statement said. "Moreover, President Nujoma does not have any 'dream' whatsoever to act as 'convener of South Africa's historic all-party conference'," the statement added.

During Mr Moseneke's visit he mentioned at a media briefing the PAC's demand for a venue outside South Africa for the all-party conference. The statement stressed the Namibian Government's position had always been and remains that the South African people should themselves decide on the future of their country. "The Namibian Government stands ready to assist in whatever way deemed desirable by the people of South Africa, especially by the leaders of the newly founded Patriotic Front," the statement said.

It added that no Namibian Foreign Ministry official had ever made representation to the South African Government about Namibia convening the forthcoming all-party conference.

The statement added that if the SUNDAY STAR had sought the ministry's views before publishing the "spurious article" these would have been made known. "As a matter of fact, the PAC itself publicly exonerated President Nujoma or the Namibian Government from the alleged 'leak'", it concluded.

#### **Assembly Approves Accession to Monetary Area**

*MB2911131991 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 28 Nov 91*

[Text] The National Assembly ratified Namibia's accession to the South African Common Monetary Area this afternoon.

Finance Minister Otto Herrigel yesterday told parliament that Lesotho, South Africa, and Swaziland had agreed that Namibia could accede to the area in terms of a multilateral monetary agreement. Though Namibia entered into a post-independence bilateral monetary agreement with South Africa, a new one will have to be concluded after the multilateral agreement has been signed. The multilateral agreement provides for the rand currency to be the only legal tender in the common monetary area. Although the four countries can conditionally issue their own notes and coins, South Africa is to compensate each member for the rand currency circulating in its area.

Namibia's new bilateral monetary agreement with South Africa will allow the Bank of Namibia to handle the country's gold and foreign exchange reserves and grant it access to South Africa's foreign exchange market.

#### **DTA Elects Officers, Adopts New Constitution**

*MB0112163491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1503 GMT 1 Dec 91*

[Text] Windhoek Dec 1 SAPA—Namibia's official opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] has elected acting president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, as the 12-party's alliance new president and accepted a new constitution.

At its first Central Committee meeting, attended by over 100 delegates in Windhoek at the weekend, Mr Katutu Kaure was elected vice-president, and Mr Dirk Mudge chairman, the DTA said in a statement on Sunday.

Opening the meeting on Saturday, Mr Muyongo appealed for unity and urged the DTA to provide alternative solutions to Namibia's problems.

"We must provide criticism, but at the same time...we must also be able to provide alternatives," Mr Muyongo said.

He described the three-week "onslaught" from the ruling party, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], in the National Assembly as a cover to hide from its supporters the issues of unemployment, crime and economic problems facing the country.

"The money we got from South Africa we used to bring about the democracy...we are enjoying today," he said of the funding from South Africa made public by South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha in July.

Mr Muyongo urged delegates not to become involved "in racist ideas."

"We are all Namibians...and we have only one home," he added.

According to a Nambe [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news report, Mr Muyongo said the DTA's new constitution would be amended at a forthcoming



congress to accommodate outstanding issues and streamline the party's composition.

He said the old constitution emphasised the different member parties, while membership and the composition of the Central Committee were not based on member parties in terms of the new constitution.

The DTA's Executive Committee has been asked to recommend a date for a congress, the report said.

### **Zambia**

#### **Chiluba Retires Defense, Security Officials**

*MB2711190091 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 27 Nov 91*

[Text] President Frederick Chiluba has retired the country's defense and security chiefs together with their deputies. Those retired are Army Commander Lieutenant General Francis Sibamba, who has been immediately replaced by former Commander of the Second Brigade Brigadier General Noble Simbeye.

Zambia Air Force Commander Herbert Simutowe has been replaced by Colonel (Ronis) Sikapwasha and Brigadier Gen. (Singolo) Zaza as his deputy.

Former Copperbelt Police Chief Darius Kalebo is the new police inspector general, while Mr. Habson Simasiku from [word indistinct] headquarters becomes the commissioner of police, replacing Nzunga Siakalima and Mr. Christopher Mhango, respectively.

Others retired include Zambia National Service Commandant Major General Dixon Zulu, who has been replaced by Colonel Wilford Sunjika.

Deputy Army Commander Major General Banda has been replaced by Brigadier General [name indistinct] while the Ministry of Defense's ZMS [expansion unknown] Commandant Tom Fara joined the list of retired officers.

Three other brigadier generals have been retired, while Mr. Chiluba also announced a number of changes at brigade level.

Asked why the intelligence service has not been affected by the changes, Mr. Chiluba stated that he was so far satisfied with the work the organization was doing.

He said the retired chiefs will receive full retirement benefits.

#### **State Seeks Pretoria Trade Mission 'Immediately'**

*MB2911122491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1210 GMT 29 Nov 91*

[Text] Lusaka Nov 29 SAPA—Zambian President Frederick Chiluba told Parliament on Friday Zambia would establish a trade mission in South Africa immediately,

while a diplomatic mission would be set up as soon as the new constitutional framework was promulgated by Pretoria.

President Chiluba said his administration would work "very closely" with all political parties in South Africa endeavouring to establish a non-racial society.

He said trade with South Africa had increased since independence in 1964.

"When we say we shall trade with South Africa, we are restating an existing fact. As statistics show, trade between our two countries have never declined at any time in real terms since 1964.

"We shall open a diplomatic mission in South Africa as soon as all the requirements of the Harare Commonwealth declarations are met," he said.

In regard to foreign policy, Mr Chiluba told Parliament that Zambia would also establish a diplomatic mission with Israel and open a new mission in Geneva.

He said his government would honour all international agreements the previous government signed in good faith, stressing: "We shall encourage foreign investments so that we can create employment for Zambians."

He also said his government would promote regional cooperation with all the neighbouring countries.

President Chiluba told Parliament that his administration was committed to economic reconstruction: "We have inherited a ruined and devastated economy."

#### **Diplomatic Ties Hinge on Democracy**

*MB2911181891 Dakar PANA in English 1628 GMT 29 Nov 91*

[Text] Lusaka, 29 Nov (ZANA/PANA)—Zambian President Frederick Chiluba on Friday in Lusaka, pledged his government's continued support for political parties in South Africa in spite of its plans to open a trade mission in the apartheid country.

Chiluba, who made the pledge while opening the first session of the Parliament under a multiparty system, said that Zambia would only normalize relations with the Pretoria government when it meets the requirements of the recent Harare Commonwealth Heads of State Summit (CHOGM).

Zambia wants to see a democratic constitution in South Africa accepted by all parties, he said, stressing that trade with South Africa would not be allowed to compromise its stand for a representative government in the country.

### **Chiluba To Make Two-Leg Tour of Frontline States**

*MB0312080891 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Dec 91*

[Text] President Chiluba this week begins a two-leg familiarization tour that will take him around the Frontline States. Confirming this today, chief of protocol in the Foreign Affairs Ministry Mkondo Lungu said Mr. Chiluba will travel to Namibia on Thursday [5 December] and back to Lusaka.

Mr. Chiluba, who will be accompanied by his wife, Vera, and the minister of foreign affairs, Vernon Mwaanga, will resume his second leg on 8 December to cover Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, and Tanzania.

This will be Mr. Chiluba's first trip outside the country since he assumed the presidency after the 31 October multiparty elections.

### **Alliance Party Members Quit, Form Splinter Group**

*MB0112052191 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 30 Nov 91*

[Text] The National Democratic Alliance [Nada] is reported to be heading for a major crackdown with the announcement in Kitwe today that certain members have quit and formed a splinter group.

The news of the split was announced by the newly elected chairman of the splinter group, Mr. (Chibwe Kanumbwa) and the secretary, Mr. (Shipango Nyala), at an extraordinary meeting held at Hotel (?Emperor) in Kitwe this morning.

Mr. (Kanumbwa) said the meeting which was attended by more than 40 representatives from various parts of the country resolved that a splinter group from the main body of Nada should be formed.

The name of the new party, however, should be announced after 14 December when another major meeting involving the national steering committee and district committees will be held in Kitwe.

## **Zimbabwe**

### **Police Commissioner Reportedly Resigns**

*MB2711102991 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT 27 Nov 91*

[Text] Harare Nov 27 SAPA—The reported resignation of Zimbabwe Police Commissioner Henry Mukurazhizha this week in Zimbabwe comes at a time when the force urgently needs an efficient commander to restore public confidence and contain rising crime. The ZIANA news agency reports that, whatever the reasons for Mr. Mukurazhizha's departure after decades of service, it was known that the force had experienced dwindling morale within its ranks, a decline in professional standards and a sharp rise in public insecurity.

The badly-equipped Zimbabwe Republic Police [ZRP], under fire from the public for slow responses to crime reports, appears to be losing its grip on the increasing acts of lawlessness—and they are admitting it. "There comes a time when we get fed up of coming second best to criminals for lack of the appropriate material resources to curb crime and criminals," a senior officer told colleagues at a seminar in August.

During the past five years, the police have been criticised for failing to attend to criminal cases promptly, or for unprofessional conduct in their investigations. In almost all the cases, the police have consistently argued that they needed additional manpower, money and vehicles to fight rising crime, with little success. While it is impossible to eliminate crime, the situation appears to be getting worse—leading to a rapid growth of the private security industry.

The latest crime statistics may explain why businessmen and individuals are becoming increasingly dependent on security companies to safeguard their property. In the first six months of 1990, there was a burglary every 13 minutes, a common theft every seven minutes, a motorist was arrested every four minutes and someone was assaulted every 11 minutes. A car was stolen every three hours, drug offenders were picked up every hour, one rape occurred every three hours, and 18 drunks were charged every day. These were the statistics from the September/October edition of the official police magazine, the OUTPOST. "The total number of cars stolen during the period would fill (Harare's main parking lots at) the Avondale Shopping Centre, the Fourth Street Car Park and the Julius Nyerere Parkade, with another 18 cars left over," according to the magazine.

Last year, there was a 19.4 per cent rise in the crime rate in Zimbabwe from the 1989 figures. In 1990, nearly half a million crimes or attempted crimes were reported. The most common crimes were housebreaking and theft, which accounted for 36,750 cases, says the government's Central Statistics Office.

One of the major hindrances to police work is the shortage of transport, with the Harare police fleet declining from 136 vehicles in 1979 to 34 serviceable cars in August this year. Several officers have to hitch-hike and plead with crime victims for transport while on official duty, and in some cases use unlawful services like overcrowded emergency taxis to get to their homes after work.

The latest report of a parliamentary committee on security ministries, tabled in September, noted that the police were severely hampered by formidable constraints in their daily operations, ranging from the lack of vehicles, office space, housing, a lack of stationery and communications gear. Some officers in Mutare, on the

eastern border and Beatrice, 55km south of Harare, use stables for accommodation, said the committee.

While acknowledging that the lack of adequate support caused a decline in the standard of policing, senior officers also believe that the training of policemen was inadequate. This becomes evident through the number of cases thrown out by the courts after police had failed to prepare dockets, supplying state attorneys with solid evidence or simply conducted investigations unprofessionally. The courts have often criticised the police for the poor manner in which they arrested suspects, interrogated them and prepared cases for hearings. As a result, thousands of dollars have been lost, particularly through unlawful arrests.

Emmanuel Rozario, the deputy commissioner (administration) told the August seminar: "Our training system leaves a lot to be desired in this context and it is our duty

to give constructive criticism. Our system is so pre-occupied by personal considerations, unhealthy speculations, that is becoming incompetent to effectively produce good products of a public face of government."

Under a four-year co-operation agreement with the British Government, the ZRP were expected to benefit through a number of training packages. From 1986, 60 officers were trained in police management, hostage negotiation techniques, dog and horse handling and traffic control. The training schemes may have paid off in other key areas, but personal and household safety remains a major source of concern, particularly to urban dwellers. Residents, keen to minimise crime, have since formed what they call neighbourhood watch committees. These groups have helped reduce lawlessness, particularly in the low density residential areas, although their efforts still need police support.

The situation is not being made any better by the rising commercial and "white collar" crime which tends to be more complex and detailed.

## Burkina Faso

### Low Turnout for 1 Dec Presidential Elections

AB0112133091 Paris AFP in French 1138 GMT  
1 Dec 91

[Excerpts] Ouagadougou, 1 December (AFP)—The presidential election in Burkina Faso, for which the incumbent head of state, Captain Blaise Compaore, is the only candidate, began on 1 December at 0700 (local time and GMT) in sunny weather that was hardly obscured by the dust of the harmattan (desert wind). The opposition, which was not able to get a national conference convened prior to the election, has withdrawn its six potential candidates and called on the 3,466,548 voters to boycott it.

At 1000, the turnout appeared to be quite low in Ouagadougou where the lines in front of the polling centers hardly ever had more than 10 people. No incidents have been reported. Armed police have been stationed in front of the 3,514 voting centers. Several dozen foreign observers, including former French minister Alice Saunier-Sieter, and Jack Ralite, are in the country to supervise the voting operations.

[Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French led its 0700 GMT newscast with two items interviewing the French observer team and reporting that President Compaore had received the Tunisian observer team]

The turnout rate constitutes the only item of interest in the election. A high number of abstentions would constitute a success for the opposition. It would especially limit the scope of Capt. Blaise Compaore's victory. For one year now, the democratization process has been under the influence of the head of state, who came to power in a coup d'etat in 1987, and has been slowly established. This process has been disturbed in the past months following a breakdown in dialogue between the regime and the opposition and the radicalization of the political debate, coupled with a rise in violence. [passage omitted]

The truth remains, however, that a victory which is not based on a massive voter turnout will tarnish to some extent the "democratic label" which President Compaore expects from it.

### 'Incidents' at Polls Reported

LD0112210191 Paris Radio France International  
in French 1230 GMT 1 Dec 91

[Excerpts] [Announcer] It is presidential election day in Burkina Faso, an election sporting only one candidate, President Blaise Compaore himself. The Opposition is calling for a boycott of the election and has in fact put forth no candidate. Our special correspondent to Ouagadougou, Hassan Diop is on line. I think that there are incidents in Bobo Dioulasso:

[Hassan Diop] Indeed, incidents have been noted in at least three communes of Bobo Dioulasso, in popular districts of the town. Polling stations were attacked and polling booths set on fire. Some shops near the Bobo Dioulasso central market were looted and, finally, according to the Bobo Dioulasso Gendarmerie, the home of a rich local tradesman, (Baro Diaghinaba) was set on fire. The latter openly lent his support to Blaise Compaore's candidacy at a meeting last Thursday.

For the moment, neither the gendarmerie nor the Mayor's office in Bobo Dioulasso are giving any figures. It is not known whether anyone has been injured or arrested. There is, however, talk of assailants described by the Mayor's office as being gangs of thugs. We will undoubtedly see more clearly into these incidents in the coming hours as the national election commission is supposed to gather all news regarding the progress of the election.

[Announcer] But what is happening in Ouagadougou, Hassan Diop? I believe there was an incident there last night?

[Diop] Yes, according to witnesses, there was indeed an incident in Ouagadougou last night at 0120. A fire was started at the home of a member of the Democratic Forces Coordination, former Minister Kargougou Moussa. The fire bombs were quickly dealt with by neighbors. [passage omitted] No one was injured because the fire was dealt with very, very quickly. It seems that the unidentified persons who started the fire came in a car of the type usually linked with supporters of the unique candidate. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] So has voting been taking place normally since this morning in Ouagadougou?

[Diop] Yes, I am going around to some polling stations. There are very few people around. The markets are full, there are very many people in churches and at the cathedral. I think people will go to vote in larger numbers in the afternoon. [passage omitted]

## Ghana

### 'Many' Nationals Said Killed in Togo Unrest

AB3011195091 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation  
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 30 Nov 91

[Text] The government has learned with dismay the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Togo which has resulted in the deaths of many Ghanaians in that country. Reports reaching Accra speak of a sad case of a Ghanaian woman at Aflao who was hit in her house by a stray bullet fired from the Lome side of the Ghana-Togo border.

The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] wishes to assure the people of Ghana that it will not shirk its responsibility to protect innocent citizens from such callous acts. In view of the development, the Ghana



Armed Forces have been ordered to take whatever steps possible to protect all citizens in and around Aflao.

#### **'Thousands' of Togolese Cross Border**

AB0312130091 Dakar PANA in English 1218 GMT  
3 Dec 91

[Text] Accra, 3 Dec (GNA/PANA)—Thousands of Togolese are fleeing their country to Ghana following fighting in the capital, Lome, where soldiers captured Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh after storming his residence on Tuesday. The border between the two countries has been closed but the soldiers are not preventing the refugees from using unapproved routes. Many of those arriving at the border town of Aflao are boarding vehicles for other parts of Ghana while others seek refuge with friends and relatives in the town. Some of the refugees spoke of massive killings in Lome.

### **Togo**

#### **Further on Situation in Lome; Military Actions**

##### **Eyadema Urges 'Open Dialogue'**

AB0212221091 Paris AFP in French 2153 GMT  
2 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Lome, 2 Dec (AFP)—The Togolese head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this evening called on the transitional prime minister, Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, who has since this morning again been besieged by the Army, to "open dialogue" with the soldiers regarding their "precise demands."

President Eyadema was reacting, without delving deeply into the matter, to the plan for a crisis settlement which had been forwarded to him a few hours earlier by the premier. According to a statement issued by his press service, the president stated: "In light of such a serious political crisis, the prime minister should discuss the issue with me and open a dialogue with the soldiers of the Togolese Armed Forces [FAT], who have formulated precise demands." [passage omitted]

##### **French Foreign Ministry Urges Dialogue**

AB0212232091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 2200 GMT 2 Dec 91

[Text] We have just heard that France called on the protagonists of the Togolese crisis to engage in dialogue this evening. France said that neither force nor political blows will help in reaching a solution.

This was contained in a statement by a French Foreign Ministry spokesman. He said France was concerned by the situation in Togo because everyone in that country should understand that differences should be settled by dialogue, reconciliation, and the vote.

The situation cannot be solved by a political blow, that is to say the dissolution of a political party, or by military

force, the spokesman said. France, he further stated, would like to see a return to the spirit of the 12 June accords [words indistinct], which opened the road to transition.

#### **Communique on Reoccupation of Positions**

AB0312065391 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 0600 GMT 3 Dec 91

[Communique issued by the Togolese Armed Forces]

[Text] 1. All strategic positions in the capital have been occupied afresh as of today for the following reasons: None of our demands have been satisfied up to today.

2. We are asking the president of the republic to appoint the prime minister by presidential decree.

3. Our demands are clear and precise. They should not in any way be the object of any negotiation whatsoever.

4. The dissolution of the High Council of the Republic [HCR] is imperative.

5. Apart from diplomatic missions, no traffic is allowed within an 800-meter radius in the following areas: The VIP Hotel, the National Unity Hall, all ministries, and the wharf.

All land borders and airports are closed again until further notice. The people are required to go freely about their activities.

Signed, the Togolese Armed Forces.

#### **Attack Launched on Koffigoh's Office**

AB0312071091 Paris AFP in French 0654 GMT  
3 Dec 91

[Text] Lome, 3 Dec (AFP)—The troops who had been encircling the government headquarters in Lome since yesterday, where Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh was entrenched, launched an attack on the headquarters this morning at 0625 GMT. This was according to a witness who was inside the building. At the same time, extremely heavy machine gun fire was heard at long intervals in downtown Lome, a few hundred meters away from the prime minister's office.

#### **Further on Attack**

AB0312074591 Paris AFP in French 0710 GMT  
3 Dec 91

[Text] Lome, 3 Dec (AFP)—The soldiers who have, since yesterday, encircled the seat of government in Lome where Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh is barricaded, launched an attack on the building this morning at 0625, according to the testimony of a person within the building. "They entered with tanks, and there have been deaths, help us," the witness shouted on the telephone.

At the same time, sustained machinegun fire punctuated by explosions that appeared to be emanating from heavy weapons, was heard for several minutes in the city center situated a few hundred meters away from the prime minister's office. Troop reinforcements were observed moving toward the prime minister's office since 0430 this morning. Several armored vehicles were also seen taking up positions in that zone at 0600.

Telephone communications with the prime minister's office were cut shortly before 0700 and sporadic firing of automatic weapons was still audible. No smoke was seen rising from the prime minister's office.

#### **Smoke Said Rising From Koffigoh's Office**

AB0312084391 Paris AFP in French 0813 GMT  
3 Dec 91

[Text] Lome, 3 Dec (AFP)—At 0800 this morning, a thick column of black smoke was seen rising from the prime minister's office and government headquarters in Lome, where Togolese Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh has been entrenched since yesterday morning. The office was raided this morning at 0625 by the soldiers who had been encircling it. After the heavy shooting from automatic and heavy weapons heard in the first few minutes of the assault, gunshots became sporadic until 0725 according to an AFP reporter.

#### **'At Least 13' Killed During Assault**

AB0312152991 Paris AFP in French 1504 GMT  
3 Dec 91

[Text] Lome, 3 Dec (AFP)—At least 13 persons, 12 soldiers and one civilian, were killed this morning in Lome during the attack by soldiers on the prime minister's office (seat of government). This was according to observations made by journalists at the Lome hospital mortuary.

The bodies of the 12 soldiers were dressed in insignialess fatigues. The gendarmes, who are Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh's guards, were observed to wearing similar uniforms without insignia by journalists yesterday. The civilian was reportedly killed by a stray bullet.

#### **Army Communique Announces Koffigoh Capture**

AB0312092591 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 0913 GMT 3 Dec 91

["Very important" communique issued by the Togolese Armed Forces in Lome on 3 December]

[Text] We decided to capture Mr. Joseph Kokou Koffigoh on this morning of 3 December. Sentimentalism has lasted too long. He is safe in the hands of the Togolese Armed Forces at this very moment.

Signed, Togolese Armed Forces.

#### **Communique on Eyadema Order To Lay Down Arms**

AB0312110391 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 1044 GMT 3 Dec 91

[Unattributed communique issued in Lome on 3 December]

[Text] The president of the republic and supreme commander of the Armed Forces orders the belligerents to lay down their arms immediately following the exchange of fire at the prime minister's office this morning between the putschists and the prime minister's guard. Furthermore, the president condemns these acts of violence because it is only through dialogue and consultations that our country can emerge from the present crisis. The prime minister is safe.

#### **HRC Members Ordered To Report to FAT**

AB0312103991 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 0948 GMT 3 Dec 91

[Text] Schedule [as heard] of today, Tuesday, 3 December: All land borders and airports are closed until further notice. In addition, members of the High Council of the Republic and the following persons who are not members of the HCR are requested to turn themselves in at the Headquarters of the Togolese Armed Forces, at the Customs and Excise Headquarters in front of Avenue General De Gaulle.

They are: Monsignor Philippe Kpodzro; Mr. Alonko Dovi; Mr. Claude Amegavi; Mr. Antoine Folly; Mr. (Agoudze Vioka); Mr. (Amure Tawio); Mr. (Ekong Mensah); Mr. Loko Donu Mensah; Mr. Massemé, former minister of the transition; Mr. Edem Kojo; Mr. Zarikou Ayiva; Mr. Toure Koubadja; Mr. (Andre Kosiga); Mr. Aidam; Mr. (Lucas Assanchao); Mr. Francis Miki Benissan; Mr. (Yugudevi Constant); Counselor Yawo Degli; Mr. (Mbarka Bassema); and Mr. (Mensah Minedji).

#### **Koffigoh Said Holding Talks With Eyadema**

AB0312135591 Paris AFP in French 1338 GMT  
3 Dec 91

[Text] Abidjan, 3 Dec (AFP)—Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, the transitional prime minister of Togo, who was arrested on Monday [as received] morning by the Armed Forces, has been having talks with General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the head of state, since 1130. This was reported by the Togolese Presidency in a communique submitted to AFP in Abidjan. The talks, according to the communique, are taking place at Lome II, Gen. Eyadema's private residence.

**Situation in Kara, Tchamba Prefectures Reported****Meeting for Kara Residents Called**

*AB3011194591 Kara Radiodiffusion des Jeunes Forces  
Revolutionnaires du RPT in French 1755 GMT  
30 Nov 91*

[Announcement from the prefect of Kara Prefecture—  
read by station announcer]

[Text] The prefect of the Kozah Prefecture wishes to  
inform of the following:

Members of the Council of the Prefecture; the Kara Township Council; heads of service of the public and private sectors; chairmen and bureau members of the friendship associations of Kara; officials of the communities residing in Kara; the central committee of the self defense groups as well as all their members, and heads of companies and offices of the various districts have been summoned to an important information meeting tomorrow at 1500 exactly at the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] hall in Kara. The presence of all is necessary in view of the importance of the agenda.

**'Insecurity' in Kozah Discussed**

*AB0212102091 Kara Radiodiffusion des Jeunes Forces  
Revolutionnaires du RPT in French 0613 GMT  
2 Dec 91*

[Text] An enlightenment, mobilization, and information meeting was held at the Rally of the Togolese People House in Kara yesterday afternoon. During the meeting, participants were informed about problems of insecurity, jobless youth, the development of the prefecture, and the serious situation prevailing in the country following the decision by the High Council of the Republic [HCR] on 26 November to dissolve the RPT.

In his address, the prefect of Kozah, Mr. Koboue Asimah, requested that the participants observe a minute's silence in memory of all our brothers who have fallen for the cause of the democratic revival. He renewed his gratitude to the Kozah people for responding massively to the Friday, 29 November cleaning-up exercise.

Touching on the main issue of the meeting, which is the problem of insecurity in Kara town, the prefect of Kozah deplored the proliferation of parallel security forces. These parallel forces, Mr. Koboue stated, certainly have played an efficient protective role by exposing burglars, delinquent youth, and smugglers. This was an occasion for him to extend his gratitude to all youth of Kozah, particularly those serving on the vigilante committees.

The prefect of Kozah added that in view of the lack of proper control, some deviations have been observed within these security organizations. Among these excesses are civil disobedience, violation of the dignity of persons, and tampering with property and so on. These acts of violence and violation of human dignity

include disturbing and threatening nonnatives of Kozah, some of whom already have left the prefecture.

Something must be done in the face of mounting insecurity in the prefecture, Mr. Koboue said. This is why some measures have been taken to salvage the situation. These include the rehabilitation of the security forces. But, while awaiting the start of the discussions with the youth in order to set up a proper civil protection organization, all of the committees have been dissolved.

Moreover, anyone caught in the process of erecting barricades, disturbing traffic, putting obstacles on the streets, or disturbing public order will expose himself to severe punishment.

Concerning road security, the Kozah prefect gave officials of the road transport union 48 hours to remind drivers that effective Wednesday, 4 December, strict checks will be carried out to ensure better security of passengers.

Concerning the school problem, various strikes, Mr. Koboue said, must be decided upon in mutual agreement with the officials in charge.

After the address by the Kozah prefect, various personalities contributing to the political, economic, and social life of the prefecture unanimously acknowledged the important role played by the vigilante committees, but they also asked for order and discipline within these committees to do away with the acts disapproved of by the people.

During ensuing debates, the various officials in charge of these committees opposed the dissolution of their committees. The question of reorganization or dissolution is now posed. An answer will be given during the next discussions.

Finally, the Kozah prefect thanked participants and invited nonnatives of Kozah to live in peace and calm. We recall that several of the region's administrative political officials attended this meeting.

**Communique Calls 2d Meeting**

*AB0212113491 Kara Radiodiffusion des Jeunes Forces  
du RPT in French 0856 GMT 2 Dec 91*

[Text] Here is an urgent communique: The prefect of Kozah convenes directors of schools in Kara, headmasters, directors of high schools in Kozah, and inspectors of first, second, and third degree educational institutions to a working session on Wednesday, 4 December at 1500 at the prefecture's meeting room. In addition, union leaders and transport union delegates are requested to attend a contact session with the prefect tomorrow Tuesday, 3 December at exactly 0800 at the meeting room.

The prefect of Kozah informs district administrative chiefs and their notables that a contact meeting will be held in their respective localities on the following days at



given times: Koumea in Koumea District on 4 December at 0800; Piya in Piya District on 4 December at 0930; Sarakawa in Sarakawa District on 4 December at 1100; Tchitchao in Tchitchao District on 5 December at 0800; Yade in Yade District on 5 December at 0930; Vohou in Vohou District on 5 December at 1100; Atchangbade in Atchangbade District on 6 December at 0800; Ahoundjelo in Ahoundjelo District on 6 December at 1100; Lama in Lama District on 6 December at 1400; Tchare in Tchare District on 6 December at 1600; Lassa in Lassa District on 7 December at 0800; Samdina in Samdina District on 7 December at 0930; Landa in Landa District on 7 December at 1100; and Landa-Posanda in Landa-Posanda District on 7 December at 1500.

The prefect of Kozah also expresses his gratitude to the valiant youth of Kozah for their determination demonstrated at a time when the party was in danger. He congratulates them for their spirit of discipline, understanding, and active participation displayed in the implementation of the measures aimed at reorganizing the security forces in the prefecture. Finally, he convenes officials in charge of the eight district bureaus as well as the central committees of the dissolved vigilante committees to a meeting on 8 December at 1500 at the Togo-Farla conference hall. The agenda is as follows:

1. Modalities for the establishment of a civil defense organization.
2. Preparation of the general meetings of jobless youths of Kozah.
3. Miscellaneous.

#### **RPT Supporters Demonstrate at Tchamba**

AB0312145091 Kara Radiodiffusion des Jeunes Forces  
Revolutionnaires du RPT in French 0600 GMT  
3 Dec 91

[Excerpts] The people are continuing to show their disapproval of the dissolution of the Rally of the Togolese People as none of the demands of the Togolese Armed Forces has been satisfied until now. Yesterday, it was the population of Tchamba, supporters of the RPT, who cried out loud and clear against the decision of the High Council of the Republic to dissolve the RPT. Adam Bagna was at Tchamba:

[Begin Bagna recording] Tchamba is an angry town due to the HCR's decision to ban the RPT, which it considers illegitimate. Indeed, they were armed with machetes, clubs, bows and arrows, spears, tree branches, and what have you; in short, everything that is needed to conquer the enemy. How many were they? In any case, the answer

to this question is that the RPT has existed, it exists, and it will exist. Yesterday morning's demonstration drew a thunderous crowd of men, women, and youths chanting songs and slogans in honor of President Eyadema and the RPT. [recording of songs, chants in local vernacular language]

This huge, motley crowd arrived at the Office of the Prefecture of Tchamba, where the prefect, Mr. (Diapena Yao Igneza) was waiting for them. [passage omitted]

The discontent was backed by a motion that was approved by all:

[Unidentified reader] Motion of support for the RPT: We the Tchamba RPT militants have learned with indignation, the decision of the HCR to dissolve our party. This unpopular decision that goes contrary to democratic principles, is of such nature as to create hatred, division, and disorder among the people. In the face of this situation, we, democratic militants of the RPT of Tchamba:

- consider democracy the freedom of expression and the acceptance of other people irrespective of their political allegiance;
- consider the democratic process embarked upon in Togo is irreversible;
- consider the RPT a party created by a congress and one that can only be dissolved by a congress, and vehemently condemn the decision of the HCR to dissolve the RPT;
- approve the decision of the Togolese Armed Forces to dissolve the HCR;
- demand the rehabilitation of the security forces in order to guarantee peace, order, and security in our country;
- support the decision of the president of the republic for having renewed his trust in the prime minister, Mr. Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, while at the same time asking him to form, in the interest of the Togolese people, a union government bringing together all the political sensibilities of our country.

Long Live the RPT! Long Live Tchamba Prefecture!  
Done in Tchamba on 2 December 1991.

Signed: The Democratic Militants of the RPT. [loud applause]

[Bagna] Mr. (Diapena), in reply to his visitors, emphasized to the valiant and militant RPT people of Tchamba that this was the time for democratic renewal in neutrality, especially on the part of prefects of the transition. [passage omitted] [end recording]

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Dec 4, 1991

